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WEST DOING EVERYTHING TO 'DELAY, COMPLICATE' VIENNA TALKS

LD292121Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] At the Vienna talks on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, another round, the 16th, is drawing to an end. Our correspondent in the Austrian capital, Andrey Sokolov, reviews progress at the talks.

The socialist countries came to the new round of talks 2 months ago with a hope for progress. That hope was well found. In June this year the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia came out with exceptionally important proposals (?which facilitated) compromise decisions and paved the way for the drafting of an agreement. All that was needed was a positive answer from the West, an answer which could take into account the interests of the socialist states, just as the socialist states had taken into account the interests of the Western side. Yet unfortunately the West has failed to respond to the initiative of the socialist countries. Let us try to analyze this position from the point of view of the actual objectives the West refused at the Vienna Talks.

It is a known fact that NATO is building up its armaments including those types which are very dangerous for stability in central Europe. Plans are being made to deploy neutron weapons in Western Europe. In other words the West is not reducing its military potential but building it up. It is therefore natural that the West is doing everything to delay and complicate the Vienna talks. Addressing the latest full-scale session in Vienna, the head of the British delegation, Bolland, made a statement which is significant in this respect. Although he admitted that the proposals of the socialist countries were potentially valuable, Bolland again insisted on changing them along such lines which in fact would make the proposals meet in full the demands of the Western scheme for reductions. Under this scheme the socialist countries are expected to reduce nearly three times as many troops as the NATO countries are prepared to do. At present the sides have about the same forces. This shows that the West is seeking unilateral advantages which of course the socialist countries cannot accept. They feel that equal obligations are a primary conditions for an agreement and that it should also rule out the possibility of damage to either side. Yet this is exactly what the Western countries oppose and their negative position torpedoes progress at the Vienna talks.

NEW MBFR INITIATIVE ALLOWS COLLECTIVE OR INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS

LD301818Y Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, November 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports: A regular plenary meeting of participants in the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has held today in Vienna's Palace Hofburg. It was addressed by head of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: Ambassador Emil Keblusek.

At today's meeting we made tabled [introduced] important supplements of our proposal of December 5, 1974, under which the numerical strength of armed forces of each state participating directly in the talks in Vienna should not be increased while the talks are being held, he told the TASS correspondent.

Though we are still convinced about the advantages of this proposal in its initial form, we are prepared to consent, for purposes of finding a compromise, that agreement on this question should be based on collective committments in the framework of both military groupings or on individual committments.

This is one of the many proofs of flexibility shown by delegations of socialist countries at the Vienna talks. Our delegations are convinced that now the negative stand of the West prevents achievement of agreement on the main problems, it is necessary in the interests of creating favourable conditions for conducting the talks, to adopt if only temporarily partial measures aimed at containing the arms race, that is not to increase the military might in the heartland of the European continent. Such a proposal meets fully the aspirations of the peoples of East and West Europe. Therefore I would like to express the hope that NATO countries will respond constructively to the new initiative.

BRITAIN, LIKE OTHER NATO STATES, 'FLATLY REFUSES' ARMS CUTS

LD301304Y Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] The Warsaw Treaty countries, at the recent meeting of their Political Consultative Committee in Moscow, called for a determined action to promote a relaxation of military tension in Europe by lowering the level of military confrontation while insuring like security for all the European nations. The appeal adopted unanimously is addressed to all the countries that took part in the European security conference, and especially to those involved in the Vienna talks for an armed forces reduction in central Europe. Our commentary, written by Sergey Losev, explains why the Warsaw Treaty countries attach such significance to the easing of military tension and to disarmament in Europe.

The military confrontation of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO is the greatest threat to worldwide peace and security. Europe was the place where the first two world wars broke out. The socialist countries have made a number of constructive proposals at the Vienna talks for a mutual reduction of armed strength in central Europe. Their latest efforts to get the talks moving faster came on 8 June. The proposals cover the entire range of problems under examination and guaranteed parity while substantially reducing armed strength. The NATO countries unfortunately have failed to give the proposals serious consideration. In fact, their policy at the talks continues to be subordinated to NATO's overall policy of building up armed strength.

The day the Warsaw Treaty countries issued their appeal, the Vienna negotiators held their 187th closed meeting. The chief British delegate made it clear in his statement that the West is still unprepared to respond to the socialist countries' constructive proposals of last June. Like Federal Germany and certain other NATO countries, Britain refuses flatly to cut back armaments. As for reducing the number of ground troops, these countries agreed to some reductions but they made stipulations that discriminated against the socialist nations.

The Western powers make the same groundless claim that the Warsaw Treaty countries have 150,000 more men under arms than the NATO countries. Yet the official figures submitted by the two sides show that on 1 January 1976, NATO had 981,000 men under arms in central Europe and the Warsaw Treaty countries 987,000.

And since 1 January 1976, neither the Soviet Union nor any of the other socialist countries had added to its men in central Europe--or to its tanks either--whereas the United States, according to Pentagon figures, increased its troops in Europe by 16,000 men last year and continues to bring in more to Federal Germany from Texas.

This policy of arms buildup, no matter how much nonsense is talked about regarding a Soviet threat, creates a real threat to the easing of tension in Europe and makes the Vienna negotiations all the more difficult. The socialist countries proposed last June that the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries should bring their armed strength in central Europe down to the same level--each side to have 900,000 troops, of which 700,000 would be ground forces. But the Western powers insist the socialist countries should effect a much greater reduction, and to justify their inistence they claim the Warsaw Treaty countries have 150,000 men more under arms in central Europe than the NATO countries have. The Western powers flatly refuse to reduce air strength and even object to restricting the air forces at the present level. They have agreed to fixing the same collective levels of armed strength in central Europe--but with reservations. And these reservations show that they want to keep the possibility of enlarging the troop contingents of individual NATO countries--for one Federal Germany--even compared with the present level.

Another Western proposal that reflects on nonparity approach is that the Soviet Union could reduce troop strength by a whole division while the United States reduces by units or subunits or even individual servicemen in various auxiliary forces. This clearly discriminative approach is one of the things that is holding up the Vienna talks. There can be no progress at the talks unless the NATO countries respond to the socialist countries' proposals in a constructive spirit. The socialist countries have suggested a reasonable, realistic ompromise. They have met them even more than half way, as President Brezhnev has pointed out. The Soviet leader urged the NATO countries to finally get down to business. There is unquestionably a basis for agreement, he said. Now everything depends on the political will of the West.

PACT DECLARATION 'DOCUMENT OF GREAT MOBILIZING FORCE'

LD3016377 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "For the Sake of the Great Objective"]

[Text] A vivid new page has been inscribed in the annals of the peace-loving states' and peoples' intense struggle for the relaxation of international tension. The unending stream of comments from all corners of the planet regarding the Warsaw Pact member-states' declaration adopted at the Political Consultative Committee's Moscow conference attests that world public opinion regards it as an outstanding political document of our time.

The forum of the Warsaw Pact countries took place in an extremely crucial period of world development.

Imperialist and reactionary circles are waging an offensive against the positions won by the peace-loving forces. They are perfidiously attempting to instil in the peoples the idea that peace can be preserved on the basis of a "balance of terror" and that therefore the continuous buildup of the arms race is a "natural condition."

The socialist countries, the communist and workers parties and the peace-loving forces refuse to agree with this "philosophy" of historical pessimism. Governments and politicians for centuries used to preach that state wisdom consists in achieving "military superiority." The socialist countries and the communist parties state that in our age the wisest counsel lies in ending the arms race and saving mankind from the threat of a new war. The Western bourgeois figures' thesis about the compatibility of political detente with an arms race is false, and its aim is to ideologically disarm those who are fighting for peace.

The desire for military superiority is alien to the socialist countries. Their efforts in the military sphere are aimed at only one thing: to insure their own defense capability. In neither Europe nor Asia nor any other region of the world are the socialist community countries seeking privileges for themselves; they are not soliciting military bases, they are not hunting for concessions, and they are not struggling for spheres of influence.

The socialist countries together with communists of the entire world see their historic mission as firmly establishing a lasting, just and democratic peace on earth. Objective conditions now exist for this. The Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee has confirmed once again that it is precisely the socialist countries that offer the peoples of all countries a genuine strategy for peace.

This strategy is being asserted in the very acute struggle against forces which have firmly thrown in their lot with the arms race. As the U.S. press reports, the Pentagon is currently spending approximately $340 million every day for military purposes. According to the report of a New York Council for Determining Economic Priorities, in fiscal 1977 Pentagon orders placed with U.S. concerns involved in arms production totaled $50 billion, which is 20 percent higher than in the previous year. Through the fault of militarism, our world is becoming saturated with increasingly monstrous stocks of weapons and explosives.

This powder keg must not be allowed to explode. The widespread approval encountered in the world by the Political Consultative Committee conference declaration can be attributed to the fact that the peoples see the socialist countries effectively defending mankind's peaceful interests against attacks by imperialists and militarists.

Practice is the criterion of realism and effectiveness for any foreign policy platform. The strength of the platform advanced by the socialist countries lies in the fact that it accords with the innermost aspirations of the vast majority of the world's population. The profound effect produced by the peace program of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses in substantially altering the political climate is graphic evidence of this.

Concerning the platform for the preservation of European and international peace put forward and consistently defended by the Warsaw Pact countries, it may also be said most definitely that it has fully stood the test of time. The most important positive changes that have occurred in international relations in the seventies are very closely bound to the practical implementation of this platform.

Europe has now been free from the horrors of war for over 33 years. European history has never before known such a long period of peace. It is precisely in Europe that socialism's positions are strongest, and the policy which it consistently pursues exerts a particularly profound influence on the peoples, on political parties and on public opinion there.

But the socialist countries cannot rest content with what has been achieved so far. They see it as their duty to not only preserve peace for the present generation but also to insure it for future generations.

The key to this is to secure the speediest possible breakthrough in talks on ending the arms race and on disarmament.

The socialist countries' position on this vital question is clear. "Whether on a European or on a world scale, whether applied to individual regions or to the whole planet," the declaration states, "the Warsaw Pact's socialist member-states are prepared to hold talks on all aspects of the problem of ending the arms race, including those aspects on which talks are not presently being conducted....There is no type of armament which the socialist states at the conference would not be prepared to limit or reduce based on strict observance of the principle that the security of none of the sides should be damaged."

The socialist countries have set before their peoples and the peoples of the whole world a clear and specific program of practical measures which, if implemented, must lead to the building of a genuinely peaceful Europe. Steadfast adherence to a policy of peace and relaxation of tension; talks between the five nuclear powers toward eliminating all varieties of nuclear weapons from state arsenals; reducing state military budgets, particularly those of the five UN Security Council permanent members; concluding the current talks limiting and ending the main directions of the arms race; advancing the cause of military detente in Europe; eliminating the last vestiges of colonialism; reorganizing international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis; consolidating in international relations the norms of equality and noninterference in internal affairs; and the unswerving pursuit of a policy of peaceful coexistence--this is the action program proposed by Warsaw Pact member states.

It is natural that the socialist countries' call should be the focus of international attention. [paragraph continues]

"A Manifesto of Struggle for Peace, Freedom and the People's Independence," "The Voice of Peace from Moscow," "A Major Event in the Political Life of the Modern World," "A Principled Stance"--under such headings the declaration was published by many of the world's newspapers.

The Moscow conference put forward new and extremely important initiatives in the sphere of disarmament and detente and called for conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, the French newspaper L'HUMANITE points out. London's THE TIMES pays particular attention to the conference's call for renunciation of the use of force in international relations. A corresponding treaty, the newspaper writes, would envisage a commitment from all states to renounce the use or the threat of force in all its forms and manifestations, including a ban on nuclear weapons. "The main idea of the declaration adopted at the Moscow conference is to call for struggle for a policy of peace, an end to the arms race and disarmament. It is the conference's intention to give fresh impetus to the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe," the West German WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU writes.

Of course, it would be naive to think that the socialist countries' appeal has encountered a sympathetic attitude among imperialist, reactionary circles and press organs reflecting their position. It is significant that, having no other arguments, certain bourgeois newspapers like the Washington STAR or the FINANCIAL TIMES are alleging that certain issues remained unresolved as a result of the conference. Japan's YOMIURI is also indulging in fabrications. There is no need to point out that the declaration is decisively not to the liking of the present Peking leaders, who are uniting with extreme imperialist circles. But their reaction confirms yet again how fully the participants in the Moscow conference expressed the peoples' innermost aspirations.

Mankind is not doomed to escalate the arms race. It is possible to overcome the resistance of enemies of peace. Grounds for such confidence are provided by the results already achieved, expressed in the creation over the past 15 years of a system of bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements on limiting the arms race in certain directions. However, much more can be done.

The modern world is the common property of all the world's peoples. A great peace coalition, whose indissoluble constituent parts are the world socialist community, the national liberation movements, the nonalined movement and democratic and progressive public forces, is now waging the struggle to deepen detente. The socialist states extend their hand to all these forces. The Warsaw Pact countries have once again declared that they are ready to hold a constructive dialog with socialists and social democrats, with Christian democrats, religious figures and organizations, with all public movements which advocate ending the arms race, removing the threat of war and strengthening and deepening detente.

The idea of active struggle against the arms race has taken hold of peace-loving mankind. The more than 700 million signatures collected for the new Stockholm Appeal graphically attest to this. The battle for peace is in full swing. The Moscow conference declaration calls on everyone who really cherishes the cause of peace to struggle still more resolutely against the dangerous activity of detente's enemies. It is a document of great mobilizing force.

The chief task of our time--to strengthen peace--is vast in scale and difficult in nature. But under conditions when the community of socialist countries is a powerful f tor in world politics, when the balance of forces is continuing to shift away from imperialism's favor and when the cause of the struggle for peace has become the vital concern of hundreds of millions of people, the resolution of this task is a realistic task. The Political Consultative Committee conference declaration indicates the only correct way toward this. That is its lasting significance.

'STRENGTHENING' OF PACT'S DEFENSES MADE NECESSARY BY NATO

LD301308Y Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

["Policy of Peace, Not Policy of Unilateral Concessions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 30, TASS--TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The document of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, of the USSR Council of Ministers that was published today is in the spotlight of attention of the international public and the press. The document fully approves the activity of the Soviet delegation at a conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries that was held in Moscow and expresses satisfaction with the results of the conference. Summing up foreign commentaries, there are all grounds to say that the forum of the Warsaw Treaty countries has been assessed everywhere in the world as an important political event, as a strong confirmation of the unshakable allegiance of socialist countries to the cause of peace, to the policy of detente, to the course aimed at curbing the arms race.

And this is really so. It has been stressed with fresh vigour at the conference in Moscow that strengthening peace, effecting a resolute turn towards ending the arms race, towards disarmament is the key issue of the present international life. Proceeding from this, the Warsaw Treaty member countries pursue purposefully and persistently at all the talks and international meetings a line towards curbing the arms race, stressing that there is no type of weapon that they would not be ready to limit or reduce on the basis of strict observance of the principle of undiminished security of any country.

But the line towards strengthening and deepening detente, towards disarmament can yield real fruit only on condition if appropriate readiness is also shown by the other side. An analysis of the present situation in the world shows that while the socialist countries are resolutely and actively working for a turn towards ending the arms race, the aggressive imperialist circles, above all the NATO member states, on the contrary, continue fiercely opposing detente in international relations whipping up the arms race trying to gain military supremacy.

An evidence of this is the recent NATO Council session in Washington, which adopted--to the accompaniment of alleged "Soviet threat"--a long-term programme for arms race designed for many years ahead and providing for the additional spending for militaristic purposes of the giant sum of 80 billion dollars. It is also seen from the fact that under the pressure of the military industrial complex, the U.S. military budget has been increased to reach the record, unprecedented sum of almost 130 billion dollars. Addressing the session of the North Atlantic Assembly held in Lisbon the other day, NATO Secretary General J. Luns was quoted as saying that irrespective of the stand held by the Warsaw Treaty member countries, NATO does not intend to renounce increases in military spendings. A very frank pronouncement indeed!

The Soviet Union and the other peaceable states of the socialist community, of course, cannot remain indifferent at such a state of affairs. The Warsaw Treaty member countries take as point of departure that it is necessary to maintain and strengthen the defence potential of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty in view of the NATO states' arms race, which is being continuously stepped up. The essence of the military policy of the socialist countries is everything for effective defence and nothing above this. The Soviet Union has never armed for the sake of arming, has never been and will never be an initiator of an arms race. Everything our country does in the military sphere is being done to protect itself and its socialist friends from attack, to prevent aggression.

The curbing of the arms race and disarmament are the most important, urgent task, and the Soviet Union, the other countries of socialism, are fully resolved to press for a solution to this problem, proceeding from the profound conviction that there are substantial possibilities to advance in improving the political climate. At the same time they understand full well that such a solution cannot be achieved through unilateral concessions to imperialism, which the ringleaders of the military-industrial complex of the United States and their associates have long been demanding of the socialist countries. Such a policy of appeasing the potential aggressor, as history teaches us, has never led to peace, but, on the contrary, placed it at the brink of disaster.

WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS TO MEET IN BERLIN

LD302142Y Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 1, TASS--A regular meeting of the Defence Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries is to be held in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, in the first half of December. It is to discuss questions of the current activity of the military bodies of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

LD281536Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Questions of the interaction and mutual enrichment of socialist culture are under discussion at an international scientific conference which opened in Moscow today. Taking part in its work are well-known cultural figures, scientists and party workers from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The conference was opened by Professor Medvedev, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, conveyed greetings and wishes for success to conference participants on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Brezhnev himself. He noted the great significance of the conference, which has been urged to discuss current theoretical and practical questions concerning present-day development of culture in the socialist world, and which will contribute to an exchange of experiences in cultural construction in the fraternal countries.

LEVIN EVALUATES RESULTS OF GDR-FRG BORDER PROTOCOL

LD010030Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Representatives from the governments of the GDR and the FRG have signed a protocol in Bonn on the delineation of the border. At the microphone is our commentator Vi'tor Levin:

The talks preceding the protocol's signing had been going on for almost a year. The problem still has not been fully resolved. Two small sectors of the border between the GDR and the FRG, one which extends for 94 km and the other slightly more than 1 km, have not been included in the protocol.

But the fact that an understanding has been reached, despite all the difficulties, with regard to 1,297 km of the border demonstrates a fundamental step forward. The key rests in the fact that the protocol confirms the indestructible character of the border between the two sovereign states.

The statement of the official GDR representative, Kormes, who, on behalf of the GDR Government expressed a readiness to (?further examine) questions remaining outside the parameters of the protocol, such as those concerning the already noted sectors of the border, also deserves attention.

The protocol signed in Bonn can be seen as an important step towards development of neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG, and implementation of the treaty on relations between both states, signed in December 1972. In this connection it must be stressed that this protocol is based on the provicions all-European conference Final Act and therefore once more confirms the significance of the Helsinki accords.

The declaration of the Warsaw Pact adopted at the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee conference in Moscow notes that development in relations between European states in the spirit of the Final Acts principles and the general recognition of existing border [words indistinct] (?have furthered) significant positive changes on the continent.

The new agreement between the GDR and FRG not only confirms them but also supplements this evaluation.

Moreover it is impossible not to notice that the protocol's signing has not taken place at the most opportune time in the development of the detente process. Europe and the world are going through a complex period of responsiblity. Together with the significant positive changes that express the people's will and aspirations there has been a notable increase in imperialist and reactionary forces which are attempting to hinder radical improvement in the international political climate.

In these conditions each step on the path to detente is of special significance and confirms the profound validity of the conviction by the states participating in the Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee that constantly strengthening forces of peace and progress are capable of achieving new and important successes in the struggle for peace and peoples' liberation.

UN PROLONGS MANDATE FOR FORCES IN SYRIAN-ISRAELI SECTOR

LD010932Y Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 1 TASS--The U.N. Security Council has prolonged for another six months, up to May 31, 1979 the mandate of the U.N. force to observe the disengagement of troops in the Syrian-Israeli sector. The U.N. force's mandate in that area is known to have expired on November 30, this year. The USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations emphasized that the presence of the U.N. armed force in the Middle East was of a purely temporary character and should not be used for delaying a comprehensive and all-round settlement of the Middle East conflict. The Soviet Union comes out for the earliest cardinal and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, which should include Israel's full withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, respect for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to have an independent state of their own, and dependably guaranteed security of all countries of the region.

U.S. TRUSTEESHIP OVER MICRONESIA ATTACKED IN UN COMMITTEE

LD301422Y Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 30, TASS--The Fourth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly is now discussing the question of so-called small colonial territories. Its meetings are marked by a sharp condemnation of the strategems of the forces of imperialism that seek to undermine the national liberation movement of the peoples under the colonial yoke. The progress of the debates shows that the most topical of these problems is the liberation of the territory of Micronesia--over 2,000 pacific islands, which have been under United States trusteeship since 1941. The representatives of the socialist and developing countries emphasize that the continuation of the status of Trust Territory for Micronesia not only deprives its people of the blessings of freedom and independent development, but also constitutes a growing threat to international peace and security.

For over 30 years the United States has discharged the functions of administering power in Micronesia, said F. Penjazka, the representative of the CSSR, and this has shown most obviously that the American side ignores the legitimate rights, interests and will of the people of Micronesia. The United States carry through a policy designed to perpetuate its domination over that territory and to convert it into a colonial appendage, he emphasized.

According to evidence of a special team of the United Nations development program that visited those Pacific islands, the Micronesian economy continues in a state of utter stagnation: During the period of American trusteeship, agriculture has practically disappeared, local industry does almost not exist, and half of the working population are jobless.

The representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Libya, Guyana, Zambia and a number of other countries expressed serious anxiety over the Pentagon attempts to convert the trust territory into a United States strategic springboard.

The policy of militarization, carried through by the United States in Asia and Oceania, said Husayn ibn-Human, the representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, runs counter to the desire of the population of that vast region of the world to follow the road of peace, independence and social progress.

Mikhail Kharlamov, the Soviet representative, exposed, the United States' aggressive strategy in Micronesia. He emphasized that the United States attempts to expand its war bases and nuclear missile ranges in that region were fraught with the most serious consequences for the cause of peace and security and helped aggravating tension in the world. The United States' actions, Mikhail Kharlamov pointed out, are in carrying contradiction to repeated United Nations resolutions which unequivocally denounce any attempts aimed at the partial or total violation of the national unity and territorial integrity of colonial territories.

VIENNA CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR FUEL PROGRAM CONCLUDES

LD302036Y Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, November 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

A conference of states participants in the two-year international programme for the evaluation of the nuclear fuel cycle in the world has ended here. It was attended by representatives of more than 60 countries.

In his statement Ivan Morozov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic energy, said it is necessary, as a matter of top priority, to hold talks on stopping the manufacture of nuclear weapons of all types and gradual reduction of stockpiles of such weapons, up to their complete liquidation.

As the TASS correspondent learned in conference circles, the declaration adopted by the Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member-countries met with a broad response among its participants. Special attention is given to the section of the declaration which speaks of the need for strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime in conditions when all states without any discrimination have access to the use of nuclear energy and nuclear technology for peaceful purposes under effective international control in conformity with IAEA standards.

The conferees summed up the results of the first year of the implementation of this programme. It was pointed out that the further successful development of atomic power engineering in the world is impossible without ensurance of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In this connection representatives of many countries stressed the importance of the control exercised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

TRADE OFFICIAL ON POTENTIAL FOR TRADE EXPANSION WITH U.S.

LD301244Y Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 30, TASS--The sixth meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council is to open in Moscow in a few days' time. It will consider topical issues of trade and economic cooperation of the two countries. What is the state and prospects of Soviet-American trade? That was the question TASS commentator Sergy Stoklitskiy put to the Soviet Co-Chairman of the council, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR Vladimir Sushkov.

"Trade between the USSR and the United States started rapidly developing as a result of the decisions and accords, reached at the Soviet-American summit meetings in 1972-1974, and already in 1976 the bilateral trade exceeded 2,200 millinn roubles," said Vladimir Sushkov.

"In the recent time trade relations between the two countries stopped growing under the impact of the trade-and-credit legislation of the United States of 1974, discriminatory towards the USSR, and because of some other obstacles to the development of trade with the USSR being raised in the United States. Soviet purchases of American-made machinery and equipment, which in 1976 exceeded 600 million roubles, will be estimated at about 300 million roubles in the current year. There is also no rise in imports of many other commodities. Soviet exports are practically not growing either. In a word, the level of Soviet-American trade and economic relations is obviously far from the available opportunities and by no means corresponds to the economic and scientific-technical potential of both countries."

Discriminatory trade barriers, raised in the United States, have led to such a state of affairs. High customs duties practically close the American market to many Soviet export commodities. The measures, existing in the United States, of control over exports to the USSR narrow the range of commodities for reciprocal trade and result in losses of Soviet orders by American firms. The Export-Import Bank of the United States stopped granting credits to the USSR as of 1975. As a result, many proposals of American firms proved to be less competitive than proposals from other countries. It should be noted particularly that the U.S.-practised introduction into trade of problems which have nothing to do with it gives rise to the feeling of uncertainty of both U.S. business circles, which are interested in the development of economic links with the USSR, and of Soviet foreign trade organizations.

In the meantime, all the necessary conditions are on hand for the development of Soviet-American trade, and there is no doubt that mutual deliveries of goods could be increased substantially due to the normalization of trade conditions. Large-scale long-term cooperation could be a rather promising trend. The advantage of this form of cooperation, in our view, lies in its scope, stability, long-term character. The Western partners, in their term, are interested in large-scale Soviet orders, which ensure them additional employment, as well as dependable and stable deliveries of raw materials and other production in payments for the granted credits.

A general agreement on five compensation projects has now been signed and is being implemented by Soviet and American organisations. The biggest of them is the agreement with the Occidental Petroleum on the building in the USSR of a complex for the production of mineral fertilizers and exchange of chemical products. However, due to the above-said reasons no large new Soviet-American deals have been concluded on a compensation basis since 1975.

In the meantime, many American companies evince great and fully legitimate interest in large-scale cooperation with the USSR, including cooperation on a compensation basis. This is borne out, specifically by the fact that the leadership of the American part of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council has come out, after numerous contacts with U.S. companies, with a proposal expressing the desirability of carrying out 28 large-scale projects in the USSR with the participation of American firms. Talks on some of these projects are already under way. Their realisation is fully possible, if the offers of U.S. firms prove to be competitive, of course.

Other forms of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the United States, which hold much promise, could be cooperation in production (separate parts, assemblies, units, exchange of technology, trade of licenses, etc.).

"For the circles in the United States, which raise artificial obstacles to trade with the USSR is high time to realise, it would seem, that all attempts thus to exert a certain 'pressure' upon our country have not prospects at all, and will bring nothing but damage to the United States itself," Vladimir Sushkov said in conclusion. As to the Soviet side, it is convinced that there are all possibilities for the development of mutually benefitical trade exchange between the USSR and the United States. The use of these possibilities would bring practical benefits to both countries, and would also help strengthen the material basis of peaceful coexistence, which meets the fundamental interests of the peoples of the USSR and the United States. The American side should now have its say."

U.S. CIVIL DEFENSE PLANS SEEN AIMED AT BOOSTING ARMS RACE

LD010945Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Capt V. Pustov: "Speculating on Fear"]

[Text] Some information concerning the secret directive "on bolstering the nation's civil defense against nuclear attack" recently signed by President Carter has reached the U.S. press. The new civil defense program emphasizes the evacuation of 140 million people from cities "in the event of a serious crisis." It is also planned to "insure the best protection for federal authorities, state authorities and local authorities," to create "special command posts," and so forth. The implementation of the 7-year program will cost $2 billion. Annual expenditure will thus be more than doubled.

This is not the first time that a militarist boom has occurred over civil defense in the United States. And although from time to time this trend takes different forms, its aims remain unchanged: by speculating on Americans' fear of nuclear war, to stoke anti-Soviet hysteria in order to step up further the arms race which enriches the military-industrial monopolies. That is what happened in the early sixties, for instance, when to cries about the "the threat of a Soviet nuclear attack" Americans were urged to "construct underground bomb shelters in their backyards." Of course, not all of them could afford this.

These antinuclear bunkers are now mentioned in the United States as nothing but grim relics of the cold war, of no use to anyone, on which hundreds of millions of dollars were wasted. Nonetheless it was not the expense but the positive changes already being outlined in the international situation at that time which played the decisive part in the failure of the program in the sixties. Speaking of this, incumbent Pentagon chief H. Brown himself admits that the U.S. population "was not convinced that a real threat existed" even at that time.

Everyone knows that no one is threatening the United States now, either. Nonetheless, the New York TIMES notes, in the United States "we are seeing the reemergence of all the nonsense" connected with extraordinary measures in civil defense. Here the mythical "threat of attack" from the USSR is being brought into play again.

What other "arguments" are being cited to justify the extraordinary measures? If we are to believe the U.S. press, bolstering civil defense should help the Administration "reassure" the opponents of agreement on a second stage of strategic offensive arms limitation, about which talks are now being conducted between the USSR and the United States. Strange logic! When, we may ask, has there been any success in humoring "hawks," who are concerned to satisfy the insatiable appetites of the military-industrial complex and who, for the sake of their own selfish interests, are calling for an intensified arms race and the implementation of a "hard line" on the Soviet Union? Is it not the same false argument--"protecting the SALT-II agreement against attacks in the Senate"--advanced recently when the decision was taken to produce the basic components of the neutron bomb and now being advanced during the elaboration of plans for the production of more sophisticated strategic missiles?

Some Washington politicians, according to a New York TIMES report, are "worried that what is involved here is something more than a simple reorganization, and that increased emphasis on civil defense could lead to the emergence of a new strategic concept, i.e.: The United States should be able to wage and win a nuclear war." People in the United States who clearly do not care for the further development of the process of detente are acting as the heralds of stepping up civil defense. According to Arms Control and Disarmament Agency adviser A. Yarmolinsky, they state that "nuclear war could possibly be no worse than cold war".

As we can see, the new U.S. civil defense program is being adopted for purposes far-removed from true concern to strengthen security. Like other measures to increase the tempo and scale of the arms race aimed at attaining U.S. military superiority over the USSR, it reflects more activity by the forces of militarism and reaction. All this emphasizes yet again the enormous significance of the detailed program advanced recently by the Warsaw Pact states for struggling to resolve the main task of the present day--to strengthen peace, halt the arms race and supplement political detente with military detente.

DOE OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR TEST BAN DENOUNCED

LD301429Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Ye. Shashkov article: "'Termites' in the 'Little Pentagon'"]

[Text] The inhabitants of the island of Laputa, which Doctor Gulliver visited on one of his famous journeys, had a reputation for being very wise and were distinguished by their "absolutely incomprehensible passion for politics." It is true that because the Laputans' heads were set on the side, with one eye looking inward and the other upward toward the zenith, they judged the world about them and the events occurring in it obliquely. As a result, the Laputans were in a state of constant fear.

On familiarizing yourself with certain statements by the enemies of detente, in particular those who oppose the conclusion of a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, you cannot help thinking that the Laputan way of perceiving reality was not solely the fruit of British satirist Jonathan Swift's imagination.

Take, for instance, Dr Donald Kerr, present assistant secretary for defense programs at the U.S. Energy Department. Like the inhabitants of the island in the story, he is in a state of perpetual anxiety. It is true that, unlike the Laputans, who were worried about the state of the heavenly bodies, his fears originate on earth. Kerr is "afraid" that if the sinister mushrooms of nuclear explosions stop appearing on our planet, then in time the nuclear bombs stored in American dumps could... decay.

According to the Washington POST, speaking in Congress Kerr recently advanced a "theory" on the existence of "termites in the U.S. nuclear missile arsenal." The essence of his "scientific constructions" amounts to the idea that a ban on nuclear weapons, since... invisible mold will gradually begin to form in the arsenals. Moreover, even if the bombs are not spoiled, Keer said to frighten the congressmen, military strategists will be paralyzed with uncertainity, fearing that they are relying on an arsenal of inoperative resources. A definite conclusion was drawn fron this whole "theory": For the sake of U.S. security, nuclear tests must continue.

Dr Kerr is not even embarrassed that U.S. scientists laugh at his "idea." Among them are such authorities as N. Bradbury, one-time director of the "mecca" of U.S. nuclear bomb design--Los Alamos scientific laboratory;(J. Karsen Mark), head of the theoretical department at that laboratory; H. Bethe, nuclear physicist and Nobel prizewinner; and physicist R. Garvin, a leading scientific adviser to the U.S. Government. This "foursome" has stated frankly that Kerr and company are "talking utter rubbish."

At first sight it may seem absurd for the representative of such a peaceful department as the Energy Department to be calling for the continuation of the dangerous nuclear arms race. But in reality there is nothing odd about this. From the moment of its creation this institution was an important integral part of the U.S. military-industrial complex. Sinister plans for building up and modernizing the U.S. military thermonuclear arsenal are concealed in 19 basic energy programs at the department. It is not insignificant that the Americans justly call this institution the "little Pentagon." This is also indicated by the personnal makeup of the department. Of 25 key posts in the department, 9 belong to former Pentagon men and 7 to scientists specializing in nuclear bombs, while some posts have been seized by former CIA employees. This whole "team" is headed by an ex-director of the CIA, former Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger.

Inveterate enemies of detente have built their nest pratically in the shadow of the peaceful sign saying "Energy Department." The "little Pentagon," together with its "big brother," is waging a secret war against possible nuclear arms limitation agreements and against U.S. press reports, the chief of the Energy Department has personally instilled into J. Carter the idea of the "danger" of such cabinet a "top-secret letter" in which he tried to torpedo the talks taking place in Geneva between the USSR, the United States and Britain on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

Schlesinger's "team" and the other U.S. "hawks" need nuclear tests to produce and develop increasingly modern systems of mass destruction weapons. "Supporters of the idea of nuclear tests," Democratic Senator E. Kennedy stated recently, "are zealously digging up arguments in order to ward off the day when the United States will stop exploding nuclear bombs."

The nuclear militarists seek to wreck the Geneva talks, and stop at nothing to achieve their aims. Some, like Dr Kerr, frighten their compatriots with absurd theories of invisible hold on nuclear bombs. Others invoke the specter of the Russians, who could allegedly bypass a ban on tests by means of secret explosions in remote, unmonitored regions of the atmosphere or even in outer space. "The only feature worthy of attention in all this rubbish," the Washington POST noted with justice, "is that all this indicates the extent of the despair felt by the opponents of a test ban." The propaganda bombs they are trying to lay under the process of detente are not working. They really are moldy.

Communists have always held the view that peace can be maintained and nuclear disarmament is a feasible task. New evidence of this is provided by the appeal contained in the declaration adopted by the participants in the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conferences held in Moscow the other day, to strive for the speedy holding of talks between the five nuclear powers with the aim of excluding nuclear weapons in all their forms from the states' arsenals and directing nuclear energy into peaceful purposes exclusively. "Human genius," the declaration stresses, "did not discover a great energy source--the energy of the atomic nucleus--in order to destroy civilization with its help. Today the greatest wisdom lies not in whipping up the arms race and intensifying the danger of nuclear catastrophe, but in freeing mankind from the threat of a new war."

CARTER CLAIMS OF REDUCED ARMS EXPORTS REFUTED

LD301910Y Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

["Lethal Export"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, November 30, TASS--The White House has published a statement by President Carter on American arms deliveries to foreign countries.

The statement says that the main purpose of American arms deliveries is to promote the interests of the United States and its "close friends". It is contended that during the 1978 fiscal year the volume of arms sales by the United States Government to a number of countries had shrunk and that a similar reduction is planned in the new fiscal year. The statement, however, contains the reservation that no restrictions had been applied nor will be applied in the future to NATO countries and Washington's other key allies.

The President stated that the limitation of arms sales abroad was an important aim of the U.S. Government and Congress. Observers, however, draw attention to the fact that this is not the first time that White House is promising to limit arms export whereas in reality such deliveries, made both through government and commercial channels, continue to grow.

According to press reports in the 1978 fiscal year American arms sales to foreign countries reached an all-time high of 13.7 billion dollars (11.4 billion dollars in the 1977 fiscal year). The lion's share of the American arms deliveries are being directed to the most explosive areas of the world, first of all to the Middle East. Saudi Arabia remains the biggest arms purchaser (in the 1978 fiscal year the cost of the arms and military equipment supplied to it, and the cost of military construction and training of personnel exceeded 4.1 billion dollars). Iran is in second place (2.6 billion dollars) and Israel third (1.5 billion dollars). Military deliveries to America's NATO allies, and also to Japan, Australia and New Zealand, increased during the year from 1.1 to 1.9 billion dollars.

This fiscal year the total volume of American arms exports, as predicted by the head of Pentagon foreign military sales program, will grow to reach at least 14.4 billion dollars.

Criticizing Washington's policy of increasing foreign arms sales the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that for the United States arms exports had long become a means of attaining political and military aims, a means which it does not want to give up. American arms deliveries to foreign countries, states the paper, serve to aggravate existing conflicts and threaten international peace.

Congressman G. Studds, recalling the Administration's election promises to cut down the arms export, said that White House assurances proved to be empty rhetoric and the United States remains the world's biggest supplier of arms.

GUYANA EVENTS: 'TRAGIC LOT OF DIFFERENT-MINDED AMERICANS'

LD281000Y Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 28, TASS--Contrary to the claims in the American press that what happened in Guyana was mass suicide by members of the People's Temple, there is information that it was most likely mass murder or compulsory "suicides," Oleg Anichkin writes in PRAVDA today. Noted American lawyer Mark Lane, who was in Guyana during the tragic events, the author points out, calls in question the version of "voluntary suicide". According to him, one could for a long time hear shots in the community's settlement, when the tragedy took place, while the leader of the sect was found killed with a shot in his head, and nobody can say for sure whether it was the man's murder or suicide.

The members of the sect were subjected to victimisation and repressions in the USA, Oleg Anichkin goes on to write, and at last they were forced to seek refuge in another country. But they lived in fear even in the jungles of Guyana, where they were allowed to settle several years ago. They were afraid that the punishing hand of the American authorities would reach out for them even there. They were afraid for the fate of their children, whom they wanted to bring up in the spirit of equality and justice. The ASSOCIATED PRESS agency points out that they feared an attack against their settlement, a massacre and to lose their children.

In Oleg Anichkin's opinion, the tragic events in Guyana are a new page illustrating the tragic lot of different-minded people in America, who could not find a place for themselves in America, as in another country.

WALLPOSTERS CONTINUE TO CRITICIZE CHINESE LEADERSHIP

LD3015447 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Singapore, November 30, TASS--The wave of wall posters continues sweeping the streets of Peking. In the opinion of local observers they are to a certain extent regulated from above. The dominating topic of the wall posters, as before, is personal criticism of a number of present leaders, whose names are associated with the activity of the "four." Recent leaflets contain sharper pronouncements about Mao Tse-tung. Mao's direct responsibility for the reprisals of the "Cultural Revolution" period, for instance, is mentioned, and the demand is made for a re-appraisal of this "revolution."

In several leaflets Mao is charged with complicity in the suppression of the demonstrations in Peking and other cities in April 1976. One of the leaflets says that "Mao's activity in the latest period was only 30 percent correct and the rest was erroneous, dubious, to this or that extent". Other wall posters also assess Mao's activity to this or that extent. It is significant, however, that the leaflets criticising Mao Tse-tung are soon removed from the walls by people authorised to do so.

The sharpest criticial pronouncements refer to Wang Tung-hsing, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, against whom, evidently, the main fire of criticism is directed. Thus, one of the leaflets calls for his "removal" from the Political Bureau. He is described as the "main culprit" of the events of April 1976 and a "close friend" of Kang Sheng and Lin Piao. Criticism is also directed against members of the Political Bureau, Wu Te, of whom it is said that "a place in jail has been prepared" for him, and Ni Chih-fu, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei.

A number of wall posters, carried to Peking from the provinces, also demand: "Let Us Vigorously Fight Against All Usurpers and Dictators", "Long Live Democracy and Human Rights", "Down With Contemporary Idols and Little Gods", "Down with Imperialist Power". Wall posters appeared asking "Whither China?," and the demand is voiced: "We Need a Genuine Marxist-Leninist Leadership". But there are only few such leaflets and they are soon removed.

Foreign affairs problems are also touched upon some time. "Does Japanese and American Imperialism No Longer Exist, asks a wall poster, Or Is China Becoming an Imperialist State?"

The appearance of various leaflets, their nature and content reflect the sharp struggle inside Peking's top leadership which, as local observers consider, indicates a greater role of Teng Hsiao-ping and a certain lowering in the influence of Hua Kuo-feng, the current chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The latter is also held responsible for the events of April 1976.

The hypothesis is being spread in circles of foreign correspondents that the wall posters mainly reflect the views of Teng Hsiao-ping's supporters. This is not officially denied in Peking. Local commentators, however, believe that some questions mentioned in the wall posters transcend the boundaries of an organized campaign.

CPSU'S KAPITONOV ATTENDS HUNGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD301643Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception on 24 November to mark the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Hungarian Communist Party.

The reception was attended by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

SOVIET, HUNGARIAN FRIENDSHIP PROTOCOL SIGNED 23 NOVEMBER

LD301647Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--A protocol for 1979 for a long-term plan of cooperation between the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society and the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Soceity was signed in Moscow 23 November.

Next year the people in the two countries will widely celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, the 30th anniversary of CEMA and the 30th anniversary of the bilateral scientific and technical cooperation agreement. There will be meetings, rallies, friendship soirees, talks, lectures and movies to mark these dates. The 30th anniversary of the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic will also be widely celebrated.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN CP HISTORIAN

LD301645 [Editorial report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 November 1978 carries on page four a 1,900-word Budapest dispatch by correspondent A. Karpychev entitled "In the Generations' Memory", concerning the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Hungarian Communist Party, Karpychev gives an account of his visit to a museum housed in a building which served as the party's headquarters in the early months following its formation and also of his meeting with Henrik Vass, director of the institute of party history, who commented on the events surrounding the formation and early activities of the party and rejected "bourgeois press" assertions that the creation of the Communist Party and the proletarian revolution in Hungary in 1919 were "a foreign import." Vass reportedly asserted that historical research has proved that the party's creation "was deeply rooted in our workers movement".

LUNS CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING NATO SOUTHERN FLANK

LD302152Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Parliamentarians of NATO countries have met in Lisbon for the 24th annual session of the North Atlantic Assembly, which discussed questions relating to the international situation. It was held under the watchword of a further arms buildup by the states belonging to this aggressive bloc. A call by Luns, secretary general of NATO, for strengthening the aggressive bloc's southern flank is indicative. This requires an increase in the scale of military support for Turkey, Greece and Portugal. Luns reported that for these reasons the United States intends to supply Portugal with new combat aircraft and warships and also to use the military bases in the Azores for its own interests. Stating that China is strategically important, Luns said: Although at present there is no question of admitting the PRC into NATO, it is necessary to develop in every way economic and technical cooperation with Peking.

FINLAND'S COOPERATION ACCORDS WITH CEMA MODEL FOR WEST

LD301345Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Yu. Goloshubov commentary: "Mutually Advantageous Basis"]

[Text] The sixth session of the commission for cooperation between CEMA and the Republic of Finland recently concluded its work in Helsinki. The commission formulated recommendations for the further expansion of business ties between the two countries.

The range of these ties is wide and diverse; in 1977 trade between the CEMA countries and Finland totaled R2.6 billion; that is, it increased 150 percent compared with 1973. CEMA's share of Finland's total foreign trade was 23 percent in 1977 as compared with 15 percent in 1973. This is the fruitful result of implementing the cooperation agreement concluded between CEMA and Finland 5 years ago. The mutually advantageous nature of this cooperation is noted in the protocol of the commission session signed in Helsinki.

Finland was the first capitalist country to conclude agreements with CEMA, a farsighted step. President U.K. Kekkonen of the Republic of Finland has said: "It is possible to point out with great satisfaction that in the area of trade with the East we were pioneers among countries with a market economy of being the first to conclude an agreement with CEMA."

Finland's expanding cooperation with the CEMA countries, who have planned economies which know no crises, insures the stable nature of our northern neighbor's foreign trade links. This is particularly important, as an economic depression is being experienced by the capitalist world. The Finnish press notes with satisfaction that Soviet orders make it possible to provide more than 100,000 Finns with work. The Soviet Union holds first place in Finland's foreign trade and Suomi is in turn our country's major trading partner.

Finland's trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries have clear directions and good prospects, emphasized by the signing of the Soviet-Finnish protocol on reciprocal deliveries of commodities in 1979 in Helsinki a few days ago. A routine session of the Permanent Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation was held. Documents were signed on the expansion of Finland's cooperation with the GDR and Hungary. Finally, a protocol was signed with the CEMA countries.

It is symbolic that the participants in the commission's sixth session signed this document in the same building where the all-European conference was concluded 3 years ago. It is symbolic because all the experience of past years graphically shows that Finland and the socialist community countries are actively implementing the principles and provisions of tha. forum's Final Act. The path of developing mutually advantageous trade and economic ties among all countries is a path of peace, mutual understanding and prosperity. This path accords with the national interests of all countries and peoples.

FINNISH CP PLENUM RESOLUTION DENOUNCES U.S. ARMS DECISION

LD302246Y Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, November 30, TASS--The relations between the USSR and Finland, which rest and are developing on the firm foundation of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, are an example of application of the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states, emphasizes a resolution on the international situation, adopted by a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland and published here. On the foundation of active peaceful policy, resting on the Soviet-Finnish treaty, Finland can and must come out in future for deepening the process of detente and give a vigorous rebuff to its foes.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland is supporting the program of peace, advanced by the CPSU and according with the interests of detente and consolidation of world peace, and the proposals recently made by the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland points out that the international communist and working class movement has become the most influential social and political force of our time. The Communist Party of Finland, the document continues, assesses the historic experience of the CPSU and the communist parties of the other socialist countries and the achievements of those countries in building a socialist society as exceptionally high.

Cooperation of communists, socialists and social democrats, the document says, can make a major contribution to safeguarding the security of the peoples of Europe in the interest of application of the principles of the European conference and of making detente irreversible in the interests of disarmament. The resolution denounces the decision of the United States administration on the manufacture of components of the neutron bomb and attempts to deploy it in Western Europe, which increases the threat of a nuclear war.

Disarmament steps are the demand of our time, the resolution stresses.

Increasing anxiety, the document says, is being aroused by the policy and actions of the Chinese leadership in international affairs. The Communist Party of Finland fully supports the Communist Party of Vietnam and its heroic people in the rehabilitation of the country's economy and in resistance to the aggressive policy of the Chinese leadership.

SPANISH TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES TRADE FAIR IN MOSCOW

LD010012Y Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] Spanish Trade and Tourism Minister Garcia Diez replied to an interviewer that he had had a meeting with the Soviet trade minister, whom he thanked for helping to organize the Spanish Industrial fair in Moscow. The present state of trade exchanges between the two countries was also reviewed.

"He said: I think that the most important subject discussed was the need to establish an agreement on economic cooperation in the middle- and long-term. The Soviet Union has this type of agreement with other Western countries, and some points in this connection had already been made to us. I told the Soviet Union's foreign trade minister of our willingness to start discussions on the content and framework of this agreement, with the aim of obtaining its signature in 1979." Referring to his meeting with Kosygin, Garcia Diez said that perhaps the most important thing "was the honor he bestowed on me by receiving me, assigning, I think, a certain importance to the fact that I am the first Spanish minister in more than 40 years to come to the Soviet Union." He transmitted a personal message from Prime Minister Suarez to Kosygin, outlined bilateral economic relations and described the Spanish political scene, saying that Spain will have a democratic constitution by the end of the year. Kosygin asked him to transmit his good wishes to the Spanish people. He also had a courtesy meeting with the fisheries minister.

"In reply to a question about economic relations between both countries, Garcia Diez said: Since the trade agreement was signed between the two countries in 1972, trade relations have been stepping up slowly. The establishment of full diplomatic relations in February 1977 served to leave the political framework well defined [words indistinct]. We believe that in 1978 trade between the two countries will close with a total of some 300 million (?dollars). It has been fairly well-balanced, some years with a Spanish surplus, other years a Russian surplus, but perhaps too concentrated on a few products--oil from the Soviet Union, iron and steel products from Spain--and I think that this is too small for the size of both our countries. He added that prospects for trade are good, however. The fair opened up the way for people to discover what Spain has to offer. Soviet participation in the Barcelona fair will do the same. Prospects for an increase in trade are good in the machine-tool, chemical, fisheries and car industries.

PRAVDA VARIATION ON ITEM ON GENSCHER'S REMARKS

The following variation on the item entitled "FRG's Genscher Interviewed on Warsaw Pact Declaration," published in the 30 Nov Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E2, was taken from PRAVDA 30 November:

Page E3, PRAVDA version omits entire third paragraph, which begins...The dialog relating...

ISRAELI DELEGATION MEETS USSR JOURNALISTS, PEACE GROUP

LD301922Y Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 30, TASS--A comprehensive, just and lasting settlement in the Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of respect for the legitimate rights of all states and peoples of the region, including the Arab people of Palestine, says a statement made by an Israeli peace public delegation who met today with Soviet pressmen. The delegation includes deputies of the Knesset and public figures who take on the whole a realistic view of the problem of peace in the Middle East.

During their ten-day stay in the Soviet Union the guests visited Moscow, Leningrad and Minsk and met representatives of the Soviet public. During talks at the Soviet Peace Committee the two sides exchanged opinions on the problems of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

"During our talks," said Israeli delegates, "Soviet public leaders expressed a sincere desire for peaceful coexistence and world peace."

The delegates stressed the need for active participation by the Soviet Union in solving the problems of a comprehensive peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

Tawfik Tubi, deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel and deputy of the Knesset, said to pressmen: It is absolutely clear that a just, comprehensive and lasting peace cannot be achieved with the help of separate deals in defiance of the United Nations resolutions and a just settlement of the Palestine problem. Any attempts to ignore the Geneva conference on the Middle East are contrary to the interests of peace, he stressed.

DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE IN IRAN; SOVIET 'MENACE' THREAT HIT

LD301522Y Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 30, TASS--According to reports from Tehran big anti-government demonstrations were held yesterday in Gorgan, Mashhad, Tabriz, Abadan, Babol. In several cases the police and troops used tear-gas and fire-arms against the demonstrators.

On orders of the authorities a dusk to dawn curfew has been announced in Gorgan, where the situation has become particularly tense. A strike has been called at the industrial enterprises of Tabriz, according to reports from that city. The striking workers of the big Arban Shahpur chemical company are demanding political reforms in the country. A strike is continuing at the Tehran oil refinery.

Tehran newspapers are not coming out for more than three weeks now. Their workers are protesting against the press censorship introduced by the military government of General Azhari. In protest against restrictions imposed upon the freedom of the press a strike was called yesterday by many employees of the national broadcasting company. The military command ordered the army to occupy the building of the television centre.

As earlier reported, the U.S. President's envoy, Senator R. Byrd, who was on a special mission in Iran on November 27th, forwarded President Carter's personal message to the shah of Iran, reaffirming the United States' full support to the existing regime.

It was pointed out in the press statement of Senator R. Byrd, among other things, that the U.S. approves of the measures carried out by the military government of General Azhari under the slogan of restoring "law and order". This statement is assessed here as proof of the U.S. administration's backing of the repressive actions to which the Iranian authorities are resorting with a view to suppressing the popular demonstrations and opposition views.

In his statement Senator Byrd touched also on the Soviet policy vis-a-vis Iran. He endeavoured to present the spurious "Soviet menace" as a potential threat to Iran. Such a statement cannot be regarded otherwise than part and parcel of the anti-Soviet campaign. Launched by American propaganda in connection with the events in Iran.

After all, it is precisely this propaganda that circulates so-called "trustworthy" information about Soviet troops on the border with Iran", on "violations of Iranian air space by Soviet planes," on delivery of Soviet arms to the Iranian opposition" and other similar speculations. This method is by no means new. It pursued the purpose of camouflaging the actual American interference in Iran.

New groups of military and other U.S. advisers continue to arrive in Iran. American special services are endeavoring to establish contacts with pro-American opposition leaders, seeking potentially suitable candidates to leading posts in Tehran.

The American press continues to publish reports also about the U.S. Attempts to interfere directlyin the development of the internal political situation in Iran. The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes in this connection: The shah has privately told several U.S. representatives visiting Iran, that he had received information that the "Americans, linked with the oil companies, were involved in instigatory activities."

West Misrepresents Nature of Opposition

LD301805Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0930 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Western newspapers are publishing a great deal of nonsense and subjective fabrications about Iran and the movement of the people in your country, which is growing all the time. Imperialist propaganda attempts to portray the popular demonstrations in Iran as the outcome of the Iranians' backwardness, mental ossification and inability to accept change. For instance, the New York TIMES wrote that following the flood of money and social reforms which descended on Iran, the people were not prepared for the implementation of progressive changes. The paper confirmed that this has caused the Iranian nation to regress to the religious traditions of another era.

However, the slogans of the Iranian people's movement clearly show how false such allegations are. These slogans call for a democratization of the social life, introduction of grassroots social changes and an end of corruption, graft, bribery and other misdeeds by the authorities. As you may well know, the slogans used during the recent demonstrations in Iran have continued to demand an end to the plundering activities by the imperialist monopolies in the country and the expulsion of all Western advisers, over 80,000 of whom are U.S. citizens.

Multifarious social forces are participating in the movement that has spread throughout Iran, with religious leaders occupying an important role--a role that imperialist propaganda is attempting to distort. However, the religious leaders, in participating in this movement, are backing the demands of the people. Shari'at-Madari, a leader in Iran, in an interview with the Italian paper L'UNITA, openly said: We by no means want to see a society in Iran based on the superficial aspects of religion. We want this society to be firmly based on the principles of justice and democracy. As you can see, the allegation that the Iranian people are not ready to accept change is completely baseless. Iran is one of the oldest countries in the world, and its people are the creators of an ancient and superior culture and civilization that has greatly influenced others, including the Western world. However, the imperialist quarters, who are trying to make themselves out to be benevolent to Iran, are silent on the fact that they themselves brought conscience-selling, corruption, graft, bribery, poverty, injustice and unemployment to Iran.

According to the New York TIMES, a flood of money, obtained as a result of the sale of oil, has descended on Iran. However, this U.S. paper did not say a single word about the fact that the monopolies' profits obtained as a result of exploiting Iranian oil is many times greater than Iran's revenues. At the same time, Iran's petrodollars are spent primarily on the purchase of expensive U.S. weapons and other foreign arms and on paying for vast amounts of goods and services. The cost of these goods is always soaring and this has resulted in a general increase in prices and rents, a reduction in the purchasing power of the rial and spiraling inflation. This is the state of affairs with which Iran has been afflicted thanks to benevolence of Western imperialist quarters.

It follows that the subjective inventions of Western propaganda about the Iranian people's movement are a pack of lies.

We must therefore ask: Are the imperialists thereby attempting to prepare public opinion in their countries for an intervention in Iran's internal affairs?

IZVESTIYA REPORTS JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN TALKS IN AMMAN

LD301653Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov dispatch: "In the Name of Unity"]

[Text] Beirut--A contribution to the Arab people's struggle against the Camp David deal and the separate Israeli-Egyptian agreements has been made by the talks between a PLO delegation and the Jordanian Government.

The talks began in the Jordanian capital last Saturday. As PLO news organs report, they revealed a coincidence of the views between the PLO and Amman on Near East developments.

The PLO delegation that came to Amman was led by Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, and the Jordanian delegation by Prime Minister Mudar Badran of Jordan. Opening the talks, M. Badran emphasized that Jordan fully supports the Palestinian people in their struggle to restore their national rights and noted the importance of these talks.

USSR 'TRUE, RELIABLE ALLY' OF PALESTINIANS

LD011503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Glukov commentary: "Strengthening Solidarity"]

[Text] An international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people and with their struggle for their national rights was held on 29 November.

The Palestinians' fate is tragic. Through the guilt of the Israeli aggressor, the Palestinans, numbering more than 3 million, have been deprived of their homeland. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians live under conditions of occupation or as exiles in other countries. Moreover, the efforts of Tel Aviv and its patrons are aimed at perpetuating this situation. The notorious Camp David accords, drawn up with U.S. complicity, and the separate Egyptian-Israeli deals now being prepared provide only scant autonomy for the Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip under unlimited Israeli control. The Palestinians are denied the right, enjoyed by every people in the world and which they are recognized as possessing by the UN decisions: the right to self-determination and to have a state of their own.

But all the attempts to ignore the substance of the Palestinian problem, to avoid its real solution are futile. The Palestinians' struggle for their rights has acquired the character of a broad resistance movement. It is headed by the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has won international recognition as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Palestinians' demands have a firm international-legal foundation.

The Palestinian people's struggle is backed by the overwhelming majority of the Arab countries. The recent all-Arab summit conference in Baghdad has turned down the Camp David agreements as detrimental to the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation as a whole, and expressed solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Palestine resistance movement.

The USSR, the fraternal socialist countries are the true and reliable allies of the Arab people of Palestine. The socialist countries' principled stand has once again found its confirmation in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The declaration points out, in particular, that a comprehensive political settlement of the Middle East problem should include the exercise of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to have a state of their own. A real settlement can be reached only with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. The strengthening movement of solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people is an important part of the over-all struggle for a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

BEIRUT RELATIVELY CALM; PROVOCATIONS IN S. LEBANON

LD302232Y Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Borisov writes: A relative calm continues in the Lebanese capital for a week. Despite the continuing provocations by the conservative "Lebanese Front", the inter-Arab force and units of the Lebanese Army are displaying restraint and observing the cease-fire agreement. During the past night the conservatives tried to provoke armed clashes in the areas of Al-Hadath, Martyrs Square, the sea port and Furn ash-Shubbak where snipers were very active. On decision of the leadership of the "Lebanese Front", local courts and bodies of investigation are being set up in areas controlled by the conservatives and which will take over all the functions of state bodies of law enforcement. The country's progressive press stresses that this step by the rightwingers patently demonstrates their intention to partition the country.

Many local observers link the events in the capital with the provocations by the so-called "Army in Defence of Southern Lebanon" and the Israeli military in parts of southern Lebanon, regarding this as a fulfillment of an existing plan directed against the stabalisation of the situation in Lebanon, against its unity and independence. According to reports reaching here from the south of the country, Israeli units and Haddad's detachments are vigorously fortifying their positions in areas under their control. Very often their mixed patrols burst into villages where units of the United Nations force are stationed.

Yesterday, more than 60 armed persons under the command of an Israeli officer entered the Nabi Hiyan village, searched homes and arrested several residents on charges of being connected with progressive forces and the Palestine liberation movement. Additional units of the Israeli Army with heavy weapons and equipment are being sent into southern Lebanon. Preparations are being actively conducted there to create an Israeli airfield and naval base.

PLO ENVOY IN MOSCOW PRAISES FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE

LD302350Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] At the initiative of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Afro-Asian Countries and Other Public Organizations, the Soviet Union has formed a Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Arab People of Palestine. This is what was said in connection with this by the permanent representative of the PLO in the USSR (Muhammad Akhshaya):

[(Muhammad Akhshaya)--recorded in Arabic fading into Russian translation] The creation in your country of a Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Arab People of Palestine, is a new manifestation of the great attention and support that is being constantly given by the Soviet people to the people of Palestine. We especially value the principled and firm policies of the Soviet Union aimed at establishing the flouted rights of the Palestinians and at a just settlement of the Near East crisis. I would especially like to stress that it is precisely with the active support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries that the Palestinian people's struggle has found a just recognition in the international arena. Now, when [words indistinct] of the people and the other Arab peoples, a dangerous imperialist and Zionist conspiracy is being prepared in Washington, we state that this American-Israeli-Egyptian deal is doomed to failure. The Palestinian people, led by the recognized vanguard, the PLO, will never allow their fate to be manipulated, nor will they allow a solution to be found to the problem of Palestine and the problem of the Near East without their participation. And we are convinced that the Soviet Union and all the progressive forces of the world will always be on our side.

SOVIET-TURKISH LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD301622Y Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 30, TASS--The negotiations that successfully ended in Moscow today have been crowned by the signing of the first long-term agreement on trade between the USSR and Turkey for 1979-1981. It envisages a rise in Soviet-Turkish trade, expansion in the range of commodities.

The agreement has been signed by First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR Mikhail Kuzmin and Turkish Minister of Trade Teoman Koprululer.

[Moscow World Service in English at 1700 GMT on 30 November adds the following: "Mutual deliveries are to increase two or two and a half times over to reach $1,275,000,000. Beginning with next year the Soviet Union will start exporting to Turkey oil and electricity. Turkey's Trade Minister Teoman Koprululer, who signed the agreement, said it's an inportant contribution to developing relations between the two countries."]

Turkish Comment

TA301055Y Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Nov 78 TA

[Text] A Turkish-Soviet trade agreement was signed in Moscow today. The agreement was signed by Trade Minister Teoman Koprululer on behalf of Turkey and by the first deputy minister of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry, Kuzmin, on behalf of the Soviet Union. The agreement envisages a volume of trade worth $1,275,000,000 between the two countries. The agreement was to be signed on Tuesday, 28 November, but was postponed to today when Trade Minister Koprululer could not arrive in Moscow from Samarkand due to the weather conditions in the Soviet Union. Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev, who was to sign the agreement on behalf of the Soviet Union, was not able to attend the signing ceremony because he had a heart attack 2 days ago. In a speech at the signing ceremony, Koprululer said that the agreement was the largest Turkey had ever signed from the viewpoint of the volume of trade it involved. TRT correspondents Selim Esen and Attila Destecioglu report from Moscow that Koprululer said: The neighborly and friendly relations in all fields which began especially during recent years have gained new dimensions with this agreement. The agreement is important for Turkey in that it enables us to sell to the Soviet Union various industrial goods besides our agricultural products. In fact, the Turkish industrial goods exhibition which opened in Moscow at about the same time has the same objective. In his speech, Koprululer expressed the belief that the agreement would contribute positively to both economies.

The first deputy minister of foreign trade, Kuzmin, said that he was very pleased to sign the agreement. He said: This (?agreement) raises Turkish-Soviet relations to the highest level. Kuzmin also said that the agreement would contribute positively to the economies of both countries. Under the agreement, which will be valid from 1979 to 1981, Turkey will sell about 15 kinds of goods to the Soviet Union, mainly livestock, olives and olive oil. Certain industrial goods will also be sold to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union will also sell about 15 kinds of goods to Turkey, mainly machinery, equipment, asbestos and raw materials for pharmaceuticals. The Soviet Union also will supply Turkey with several of its important requirements such as crude oil, oil products, compost fertilizer, newsprint, various chemical products and electrical energy. Trade Minister Koprululer and his delegation, who have been in the Soviet Union for the past 10 days, are expected to return to Turkey tomorrow.

JAPANESE CHIEF OF STAFF NAGANO ENDS SINGAPORE VISIT

LD291840Y Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Singapore, November 29, TASS--Chief of Staff of the Ground "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan Lieutenant-General Shigekado Nagano has ended his four-day visit to Singapore. He is on a tour of Southeast Asian countries, which will also take him to Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. In an interview to the newspaper STRAITS TIMES, S. Nagano has said that he came "to resume friendship with military leaders of Southeast Asian countries and to study the political and military situation in the region". In Singapore, he held negotiations with Defence Minister Goh Keng Swee, and they discussed questions of strengthening military cooperation between Japan and Singapore.

This is the first time in the past 8 years that a highly-placed military leader of Japan visits Southeast Asian countries. Local observers emphasize that S. Nagano's trip is a component part of the plan of Japanese expansion in South-East Asia not only in the political and financial-economic spheres, but also in the military sphere. The general's voyage has received a wary reception here because of the apprehensions that the Japanese military is trying to draw Southeast Asian countries into a military alliance. The trip takes place after the signing of the Japanese-Chinese "Treaty of Peace and Friendship", and this is a cause of particular concern. The public has qualified that treaty as a dangerous step, the more so as the Peking leaders do not conceal their militarist hegemonic designs in Asia. On the other hand, Japan is backed by the U.S. military. This has been reaffirmed by S. Nagano, who stressed the "importance of preserving the American nuclear umbrella". The democratic public of Southeast Asian countries turns down the attempts to draw those countries into any military alliance.

NEW ZEALAND ELECTION, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS REPORTED

LD270048Y Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Canberra, November 26, TASS--Parliamentary election returns have come in New Zealand following yesterday's voting. The National Party, led by Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, won 49 of the 92 Parliamentary seats, losing 4 mandates compared to the 1975 elections. The oppositionary Labour Party won 42 seats, increasing its representation by 11 members. The Social Credit League, representing mainly small and middle farmers, retained one seat. The National Party, still in the majority, will form the cabinet for the next three-year period.

The past month saw an acute struggle between the country's main political forces--the New Zealand National Party, the oppositionary Labour Party and the Social Credit League. Local commentators note that the bourgeois parties spared no promises during the electoral campaign about resolving the grave economic and social problems that have been besetting New Zealand before the elections. However, the papers draw attention to the apathy and mistrust regarding these promises among a considerable part of voters. During an electoral meeting, the Labour Party leader, Wallace Rowling, stated that the people have never been so bitter and disappointed.

In view of the protracted economic slump, growing inflation and the steadily increasing army of jobless, which has reached the record high level of 50,000 for the last 40 years, the press considers such sentiments as only natural. No wonder, a mass exodus from New Zealand has begun with 23,000 people leaving the country in the last six months alone. New Zealand workers and employees demand urgent government measures to improve living standards, provide employment, they come out against attempts by the ruling quarter to shift the burden of the economic recession onto the shoulders of the workers and their families. In the nine months of this year, official figures indicate, 281 strikes took place in New Zealand.

BAYBAKOV REPORT ON 1979 STATE PLAN AT 29 NOV SUPREME SOVIET

LD0110llY Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 78 pp 1-3 LD

[Apparent text of report "On the 1979 State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development and on Progress in Fulfilling the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1978" delivered in the Moscow Kremlin on 29 November at the First Joint Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities by Deputy N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies!

The USSR Council of Ministers presents for your examination the draft 1979 state plan for the USSR's economic and social development, which was drawn up with the participation of ministries, departments and the union republic Councils of Ministers and which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum. The draft plan proceeds from the socio-economic tasks for the development of Soviet society defined by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and takes into account the progress made in fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan.

When the draft 1979 plan was discussed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, it was emphasized in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Central Committee, the Soviet people have been very successful in the past years of the 5-year plan: The country's economic potential has increased; the people's well-being has been enhanced; and our motherland's position in the world economy has grown stronger. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech provided a profound analysis of the development of the country's economy and defined precisely the decisive sectors of work requiring the closest attention of the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs and on which the efforts of the party and of all the people must be focussed in order to implement more fully and effectively the party's economic strategy drawn up by the 25th CPSU Congress.

Concerning Progress in Fulfilling the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1978

Thanks to the broad scope of socialist competition, the selfless labor of the working class, kolkoz peasantry and Soviet intelligentsia, and the great political and organizational work of the party and its Central Committee in 1978, a major new step forward has been taken in strengthening our country's economic might and in satisfying the growing needs of the developed socialist society.

The party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have focused their attention on the most urgent, key questions, generalized advanced experience, revealed the reasons for existing shortcomings and defined measures for eliminating them.

A number of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions have been adopted on the most important problems of developing the national economy and a number of its sectors, on raising their technical standard, improving the quality of output and eliminating bottlenecks that have formed in certain sectors and on insuring the commissioning of the most important projects nearing completion.

Our economic achievements are reflected in a particular national economic indicator of the end results of economic growth--the indicator of national income used for consumption and accumulation. It will have increased by 4 percent or by almost R16 billion in comparison with 1977 and R48 billion over the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. About 75 percent of the national income is being channeled into tackling the chief task of enhancing the people's well-being.

Socialist industry--the leading sector of our economy--is developing at a steady rate. In 1978 the volume of industrial production will have increased by R28 billion or 5 percent in comparison with 1977, as against a planned increase of 4.5 percent, while over the first 3 years of the 5-year plan it will have increased by 16 percent or by more than R82 billion. The quality of output has improved. The state seal of quality has been awarded to more than 59,000 items.

The development of all sectors of the national economy is based on scientific and technical achievements and on the active introduction of their results into practical work. In 1978, about 200 new production processes envisaged by the state plan will have been introduced and more than 3,500 new types of products will have been put into production.

On the whole the agricultural year, which has been a difficult one in certain regions of the country because of weather conditions, has ended successfully. Its outcome is the result of implementing the party's and state's policy of strengthening agriculture's material-technical base in every way, of kolkhoz members' and sovkhoz workers' strenuous labor and of the help given to the countryside by urban workers. And it is the result of the great organizing activity of the party, soviet and economic organs.

The highest grain harvest in the country's entire history--235 million tons--has been gathered.

The RSFSR, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan--and within these republics Orenburgskaya, Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya, Rostovskaya, Uralskaya and Odesskaya oblasts, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays and the Bashkirskaya ASSR--have made the greatest contribution to increasing grain resources. Considerable successes have also been achieved by the country's cotton growers, and 8.3 million tons of raw cotton have already been gathered.

Preserving the harvest, processing the agricultural raw materials promptly, conveying the produce to the consumer in good condition and insuring the necessary conditions for next year's harvest now require the daily attention of all agroindustrial workers.

In 1978, a vast program of production, housing, municipal and cultural building has been fulfilled. The volume of capital investment from all sources and finance amounts to more than R126 billion, or R4 billion more than in 1977, and over the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the total will have reached R367 billion or 33 percent more than in the corresponding period of the 9th 5-Year Plan. Capacities have increased substantially in sectors of industry and agriculture, and also in transport.

Fixed capital--the main part of the country's national wealth--will have increased in the current year by 7 percent and will total approximately R1.5 trillion, and of this figure production capital amounts to R1 trillion.

Successes in the development of physical production have made it possible to consistently implement the large-scale social program outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress. The average monthly earnings of workers and employees, the average monthly remuneration of kolkhoz members, and the public consumption funds will be somewhat higher than scheduled by the current year's plan.

Housing and municipal construction constitutes an important part of the social program of our plans. In 1978 apartment buildings with a total floor area of 109 million square meters will have been commissioned. Over the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the country will have acquired 323 million square meters of housing, which will give about 32 million persons the opportunity to improve their housing and daily living conditions.

The network of educational and public health establishments has expanded, their material base has been strengthened, and the population's working and everyday living conditions have been improved.

Retail commodity volume in state and cooperative trade, including public catering enterprises, will have increased by 4.5 percent, while the volume of consumer services will have increased 7.7 percent.

The country's foreign trade in the current year will have exceeded the volume scheduled for 1980 in the 5-year plan.

All this attests that our country has taken a major new step forward in economic and social development.

At the same time, the party and its Central Committee draw our attention to the fact that in various sectors of the national economy there are still many unresolved tasks, and considerable reserves remain untapped for increasing production and labor productivity, for lowering the prime cost of output and for improving the utilization of capacities. This is especially manifested in the work of many enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Heavy Power and Transport Machinebuilding, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and certain other ministries.

The situation in capital construction is slow to improve. The volume of uncompleted construction work is increasing unjustifiably and the commissioning of capacities to produce output, of which the national economy has an acute need, is falling behind the plan. Railroad transport is failing to cope with the plan for the shipment of a number of important types of freight. The targets for the introduction of new equipment are not being fully achieved.

The shortcomings noted are due to a considerable extent to omissions in production and labor organization, violations of planning discipline and manifestations of narrow departmentalism and failure to exercise operational flexibility.

The unconditional fulfillment of plans is a most important state duty and an indicator of the quality of work of each labor collective and of its leaders. When adopting the 1979 plan it is essential to direct the efforts of the economic management organs, workers and kolkhoz members and engineers and technicians toward enhancing production efficiency and toward the tireless quest for and mobilization of internal economic reserves, as the party Central Committee and Soviet Government persistently demand of us all.

The Main Tasks, Rate and Proportions of the USSR National Economy's Development in 1979

Comrade Deputies!

The draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1979 submitted for your consideration is aimed at further boosting the national economy, raising the people's living standards and strengthening the country's defense capability. Its targets envisage a rise in the economy's development rate, the improvement of production efficiency indicators, primarily labor productivity growth and the saving of material resources, the acceleration of technical progress, and the achievement of better balance in the national economy's development.

In 1979, national income will increase 4.3 percent or R18 billion. This will make it possible to raise the main indicators of the people's living standards by comparison with 1978 and to increase the amount of accumulation.

It is planned to increase industrial output by 5.7 percent as against the 5 percent expected in 1978 and to increase agricultural output by 5.8 percent as against 4.1 percent in the current year.

The main condition for successfully fulfilling the planned targets for production growth is to unswervingly implement at every level of economic activity [khozaystvovaniye] the policy line determined by the party, intensifying the utilization of resources and preserving in every possible way and making rational use of everything created by the people's labor.

One of the central tasks of the 1979 plan is the acceleration of labor productivity growth: to 4.7 percent in industry as against 3.6 percent in 1978, to 4 percent in construction as against 2.8 percent, and to 2.1 percent in railroad transport as against 1.4 percent in 1978.

A considerable saving in material resources is envisaged. The overall saving in fuel and energy resources in the national economy in 1979 will total 33 million tons of ideal fuel. Provision is made for measures to insure more economical expenditure of ferrous and nonferrous metals, timber, chemicals and other resources. It is planned to make fuller use of industry's production capacities. All this will contribute to lowering output prime cost and to intensifying the policy of thrift in every sector of the economy.

The plan fixes targets for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in all sectors of the national economy, for raising the technical standards of production, for the application of progressive technology and for the assimilation of new types of output.

In 1979, the volume of capital investments from all financial sources will increase to R132 billion--an increase of 4.5 percent compared with the anticipated 1978 level. The distribution of capital investment among the production sectors is subordinated to the tasks of insuring balanced development of the national economy and accelerating scientific and technical progress.

In solving the technical and economic problems of our development we are making increasingly extensive use of the advantages of the international division of labor and particularly of economic integration with the CEMA countries.

The higher economic growth rates and targets for raising production efficiency envisaged by the 1979 plan will require ministries, departments and the union republic Councils of Ministers to elaborate and implement measures making it possible not only to fulfill but also to overfulfill the plan targets.

Comrade Deputies! You have a document setting forth in detail the main directions of the USSR's socioeconomic development in 1979. So allow me to dwell on only the most important indicators and particular features of the plan.

Industry

Industrial output in 1979 will increase by more than R33 billion as against R28 billion in 1978; it is planned to further improve the structure of production and to raise output quality.

Insuring a stable, balanced growth in heavy industry--the foundation of the economy--has been and remains pivotal to our state plans. Production of the means of production (group A) will increase by 5.8 percent as against 5.3 percent in 1978. The relative share of the sectors determining technical progress--machinebuilding and the chemical and petrochemical industries--will increase.

In order to better satisfy the population's effective demand with commodity resources, it is planned to substantially increase the growth rate of group B industry from 4 percent in 1978 to 5.4 percent in 1979.

The plan pays great attention to the development of the fuel and energy complex. Electricity production will total 1,265 billion kilowatt-hours--an increase of 4.8 percent compared with 1978. And here electricity production in nuclear power stations will increase by 21 percent.

It is planned to extract 593 million tons of oil and gas condensate--20.5 million tons more than in 1978--and 404 billion cubic meters of gas, or 30 billion cubic meters more. It is planned to obtain the increase in oil and gas extraction mainly from the deposits in Western Siberia, the Komi ASSR and Orenburgskaya Oblast.

The USSR Ministry of the Oil Industry, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the Ministry of the Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Industrial Construction and other construction ministries must insure a considerable increase in operational and exploratory drilling and must pay particular attention to production construction and also to the construction of cultural, housing and consumer facilities for oil and gas industry personnel, primarily in Western Siberia and the Komi ASSR. It will also be necessary to construct and commission more than 10,000 km of oil and gas pipelines.

It is planned to extract 752 million tons of coal or 23 million tons more than in 1978. In order to achieve this level the USSR and Ukrainian SSR Ministries of the Coal Industry must insure the commissioning of new capacities, accelerate the achievement of the planned capacities of mines constructed in the last few years and improve equipment utilization and work organization.

The volumes of fuel and electricity production envisaged in the plan largely meet the national economy's requirements, but only if the policy of saving all types of fuel and electricity is strictly observed, waste is reduced and full use is made of secondary resources.

The development of machinebuilding and capital construction requires a further increase in the output of metal products. The plan envisages raising the production of finished rolled ferrous metal products to 108.7 million tons, raising production of steel pipes to 18.2 million tons and expanding the range and increasing the share of economical types of metal products. The increase in ferrous metal production is insured through the commissioning of new capacities, acceleration of the startup of capacities commissioned in 1977-1978 and the improvement of existing enterprises' work.

The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must pay particular attention to lagging enterprises and must insure that metal products are supplies to consumers in strict accordance with contracts and orders.

Nonferrous metallurgy will be further developed. In this sector the most important tasks are to eliminate the lag in the development of the raw material base and to accelerate the construction and improve the work of mining and enriching enterprises, particularly in the Kazakh SSR.

Provision is made for considerably developing the chemical and petrochemical industries. Mineral fertilizer production will increase by 10.5 percent compared with 1978 and will total 111 million tons. More than 3.8 million tons--an increase of 9.3 percent over 1978--of synthetic resins and plastics will be produced while production of chemical fibers and threads will increase by 4.6 percent and will total about 1.2 million tons. Production of polyethylene, polystyrene and other structural [konstruktsionnyy] materials will rise at increasingly preferential rates. An important task in the development of this industrial sector is to eliminate intra-sectorial disproportions in the production of conjugate [sopryazhennyy] products.

In the timber and wood-processing industry it is planned to implement measures to make more efficient use of timber. While the volume of commercial timber extraction will increase by 3.7 percent overall, production of chipboard will increase by 8 percent and production of fiberboard will increase by 15 percent.

The pulp and paper industry will undergo further development. Paper production will total 5.6 million tons, cardboard output will increase by 4.6 percent, the range of this sector's output will expand and the quality will rise. The Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry must take effective measures to make fuller use of raw materials and to increase the amount of processing of secondary resources.

In the construction materials industry it is planned to increase cement production to 130 million tons or by 3 million tons, and here theproduction of special types of cement will increase and the quality [marochnost] of cement will be raised. Production of walling materials, soft roofing, insulating and other materials necessary for construction will expand.

It is planned to implement considerable work to discover new mineral deposits. It is planned to increase the volume of geological prospecting work by 11.4 percent, while capital investments for exploratory deep drilling for oil and gas will increase by 20 percent.

Machine building and metalworking will enjoy increasingly preferential development. This sector's output will increase by 8.2 percent. A furtherimprovement in the quality of machinery and equipment is envisaged. Series production is to be started up for approximately 800 new types of machinebuilding output. [paragraph continues]

Preferential growth is planned for the production of machinery and technological equipment insuring higher labor productivity and lower material and energy consumption. At the same time, a large quantity of obsolete machinery and equipment will be taken out of production. The proportion of output in the highest quality category will rise. Production of equipment for nuclear power stations will increase considerably. The proportion of large, solid-fuel steam boilers is increasing.

The plan advances the task of increasing preferential growth in the production of enriching, blast-furnaces, steel-smelting and rolling equipment. Production of blocks and sets of equipment for completing wellhead installations [blochno-komplektnoye oborudovaniye dlya obustroystva] in oil and gas fields and for gas processing will enjoy further development.

An increase in the production of metalworking equipment will be accompanied by a further improvement in its structure. Preferential growth is planned in the production of forge, press and technological founding equipment, special, specialized and modular [agregatnyy] machine tools and high-precision and super-precision machine tools. Production of multi-operation machine tools with numerical program control and automatic tool-change devices will increase almost 25 percent. The range of heavy and special-purpose machine tools is being enlarged.

In 1979, it is planned to produce approximately 2.2 million motor vehicles and raise the average load capacity of trucks. In just 1 year production of vehicles at the Kama truck plant will increase 1.7 times and will reach 70,000.

Production of computer facilities will enjoy further development. It is planned to increase production of machines to automate control of technological processes by 40 percent and production of peripheral equipment for computers by 30 percent.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum decisions, the plan provides for measures to further raise the technical level of agricultural production. Production of agricultural machinery is being increased by 4.7 percent. Production of high-powered tractors will increase 20 percent compared with 1978, and tractors' average capacity will also increase.

Production of machinery for livestock-raising and fodder production will increase 5.6 percent. Here production of such efficient machines as crusher-grinders and traveling-belt feed distributors, rotobalers and high-tonnage machines for applying organic fertilizers to the soil will increase considerably--2-3 times.

Production of progressive, high-productivity equipment for the light and food sectors of industry will increase considerably.

To achieve the planned production volumes and improve economic indicators the machine-building ministries must improve production and labor organization at enterprises, enhance technological discipline, stiffen control over the quality of articles, insure the rhythmic working of equipment and increase its shift coefficient, and fulfill customers' orders on time, particularly for projects nearing completion. It is necessary to mobilize workers, technologists and designers for the struggle to lower metal consumption norms and sharply reduce metal waste.

The plan devotes much space to developing sectors of industry that produce consumer goods and to raising their quality and extending their range. The accelerated development of these sectors is not only the chief condition for enhancing the people's well-being but also a very important factor in increasing the efficiency of our entire economy.

The volume of light industry output will increase 4 percent. Here production of all kinds of cloth will increase 4.7 percent, including 7.7 percent for woolen and 5.6 percent for silk fabrics.

It is planned to renew 10-14 percent of the range of fabrics and 35 percent of the range of knitwear. Production of high-quality fashion shoes will increase 15 percent. It is planned to produce new, modern articles of clothing on a considerable scale.

At the same time it should be said that many associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry are slow to improve the quality of articles and perform badly in beginning production of new models of commodities in increased public demand. The USSR Ministry of Light Industry together with the union republic Councils of Ministers must take more energetic measures to extend the range of output and improve its quality as well as to insure fulfillment of the plan for supplying output under agreements.

Production of food and fish industry output will increase as a whole by 6.3 percent. The most important tasks of these industrial sectors are fuller utilization of raw materials and raising the quality and extending the range of output produced.

Production of microbiological industry output will increase more than 9 percent over the year. This will make a significant contribution to increasing livestock-raising efficiency.

Production of cultural and consumer goods and household appliances is planned to the tune of R38.6 billion, or 8.4 percent above this year's level. Special attention will be paid to the production of commodities in increased public demand. Production of color television sets will increase 34 percent, motorcycles 9.7 percent, domestic clocks 12.5 percent, electric vacuum cleaners 6.2 percent, and furniture 7 percent.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers must take urgent measures to seek out reserves for increasing production of consumer and household goods. Here special attention should be paid to seeking out and utilizing local raw material resources.

Agriculture

Comrade Deputies!

One of the main tasks of the 1979 plan is the implementation of the long-term comprehensive program elaborated by our party for the intensification of agriculture and of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum decisions.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum which has just been held, 1979 is the first year of practical implementation of the party Central Committee July Plenum's decisions, which defined as the maintask in agriculture the all-round, dynamic development of all its sectors, the substantial raising of their efficiency, and the country's reliable provision with food and agricultural raw material in order to insure a further improvement in the people's living standards.

The volume of gross agricultural output for next year has been set at the 5-year plan level, which is 5.8 percent above the expected performance for 1978.

Volumes of purchases of most types of agricultural produce are envisaged mainly in line with the 5-year plan. But for a number of livestock products and for grapes, the volume of purchases will be somewhat lower than the 5-year plan. This is due to non-fulfullment of targets for boosting the livestock population, inadequate fodder resources and damage caused to vine plantations in the winter of 1976-1977.

It is planned to insure increased arable and livestock production mainly by means of intensive factors.

In crop farming it is planned to carry out further land reclamation measures, to increase the application of fertilizers, to improve soil cultivation, to reduce the time taken to complete tasks, to implement measures to combat weeds, pests and diseases, and on this basis to increase yields.

In livestock-raising it is planned to increase the livestock and poultry polulatinns and to raise their productivity considerably.

The private subsidiary plots of kolkhoz members and workers and employees are an important reserve for increasing the output of agricultural products. They must be helped through sales of young animals and fodder to them, and in cultivating the soil and selling their produce.

The plan provides for further consolidation of the material and technical base of agriculture. State capital investments totaling R23.5 billion--in line with the 5-year plan--are earmarked for the development of this sector.

In accordance with the 5-year plan target a complex of measures is planned for further development of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, for which R8.2 billion in capital investments, or 15 percent more than in 1978, is earmarked.

A large volume of land reclamation work will be carried out. It is planned to commission 805,000 hectares of irrigated land, 980,000 hectares of drained land and over 7 millinn hectares of irrigated pastures.

Deliveries of tractors, trucks, earth-moving equipment and agricultural machinery to farms are planned in full accordance with the volumes envisaged in the 5-year plan. It is planned to allocate 85.6 million tons of mineral fertilizers, which is 5.4 million tons more than in 1978.

Thus, as in previous years, substantial material and financial resources are being invested in agricultural development, and the agricultural organizations must utilize them with the greatest effectiveness.

At the same time serious shortcomings continue to occur in agriculture in the safekeeping and use of equipment, fuel, lubricant and mineral fertilizers and in the employment of capital investments. In this connection the union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must take steps to insure more effective utilization of the resources allocated and to insure the safekeeping of agricultural produce.

As the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum stressed, it is essential to launch persistent struggle at all levels of agriculture for saving and thrift, for reduction of the prime cost of output, for an all-round rise in labor productivity, and to put an end to instances or thriftlessness and squandering.

Transport and Communications

One of the main tasks of the 1979 plan is to meet the shipment demands of the country's national economy and population. Proceeding from the projected volumes of production and the location of production forces, it is planned to increase the volume of all types of freight transport by 4.9 percent. The volume of freight transport by rail will increase 2.6 percent and oil pipeline, motor and marine transport will be developed at preferential rates.

Measures are planned for consolidating the material and technical base and enhancing the capacity and maneuverability of rail transport. Thus, in order to increase the railroads' throughput and freight capacity, 820 km of second line will be commissioned. 1,300 km of line will be electrified and over 3,300 km of railroad lines will be equipped with automatic block signaling and centralized traffic control. Some 770 km of new railroad lines will be commissioned, and of these 220 km will be on the Tynda-Berkakit section of the Baykal-Amur railroad, along which shipment of south Yakut coal will begin. Special attention is paid to the development of railroads in the country's eastern regions, to meet the growing volume of Kansk-Achinsk, Ekibastuz and Kuznetsk coal shipments. The railroads will be supplied with new diesel and electric locomotives, freight and passenger cars, containers and rails. A further improvement in the qualitative indicators for the use of rolling stock is planned.

Taking into account the high intensity of the railroads' work, to fulfill the shipments plan the Ministry of Railways must take steps for the fuller utilization of internal reserves existing in transport. With the USSR ministries and departments and the union republic Councils of Ministers it must step up work on the elimination of irrational freight shipments on the railroads. At the same time USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers must considerably reduce freightcars' idle time while loading and unloading at enterprises under their jurisdiction.

It is planned to increase passenger journeys on public transportation by 3.8 percent, including 5.4 percent in air transport.

All communications, radio broadcasting and television facilities will be further developed. The capacity of telephone exchanges will increase by 1,254,000 subscriber numbers, or 6.8 percent. Telephone channels on intercity lines will be extended.

Capital Construction

Comrade Deputies!

The 1979 plan contains a large capital construction program. The volume of state capital investments will be R116.5 billion, or 4.9 percent more than expected fulfillment in 1978.

In accordance with the task of raising the standard of balance [uroven proportsialnosti] in the national economy, the fuel, chemical and petrochemical industries, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, a number of machinebuilding sectors, railroad transport and light industry, are designated priority areas. Investments in these sectors will increase at a rate significantly higher than the general rise in capital investment.

Next year's plan is based on the accelerated introduction of new capacities and anticipates a sharp reduction in the relative amount of uncompleted construction.

The planned increase in equipment's share in the overall aggregate of capital investments creates conditions for the accelerated reequipping and modernization of existing enterprises. It should be noted, however, that proper attention is still not being paid to the improvement and renewal of existing fixed production capital. Many ministries are not managing to fulfill plans for this important work. Yet it is this area of capital expenditure that enables us to increase the efficiency of social production as a whole as well as the effectiveness of capital investments. Ministries must really come to grips with these matters and examine the possibilities of further capital investment allocations for the technical reequipping and modernization of existing production.

In 1979 it is planned to commission new production capacities, including capacities for the generation of electricity, the extraction of coal, the primary processing of oil, the smelting of steel, the production of rolled ferrous metals and mineral fertilizers, the production of metallurgical and chemical equipment, the installation of looms, the production of knitwear and food industry goods, and a whole series of other production facilities.

Construction workers have the very important task of insuring the commissioning of production capacities and projects in all sectors in accordance with the planned schedules. The plan envisages the strengthening of construction organizations' production base. Ministries and departments carrying out construction and installation work must focus construction organizations' manpower and resources on projects nearing completion and adopt measures to improve the standard of construction production organization and the quality of construction and assembly work.

Client ministries and USSR Gossnab organizations must provide projects nearing completion with all the requisite types of equipment in good time, and the machinebuilding ministries must insure that the equipment is manufactured and delivered to the sites on schedule.

Scientific and Technical Development

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is one of the paramount tasks of Soviet economic development. The all-round strengthening of the link between science and production, the improvement of the quality and the acceleration of scientific and design developments, and the rapid introduction of their results into mass production, play an important role in solving this key problem.

The plan envisages wider research in very important scientific and technical fields. It is planned to assimilate new technical resources, further improve production techniques, raise the level of production mechanization and automation, and improve labor conditions. Taking into account ministries' plans, we expect to assimilate into production more than 4,000 new types of machinery, equipment, instruments and materials. The state plan alone envisages the implementation of 300 projects [zadaniye] relating to the introduction of new technological processes, production mechanization and automation facilities.

I will mention just a few measures relating to the introduction of new equipment and technology in 1979.

In the nuclear energy sphere it is planned, in addition to the construction of large nuclear power stations, to commission at the Beloyarsk nuclear power station a 600-megawatt fast-neutron reactor power unit, which provides considerably more efficient use of nuclear fuel when compared with thermal slow-neutron reactors.

In steel smelting production it is planned to increase the continuous casting of steel and the process of producing low-carbon stainless steel by the oxygen-vacuum [vakuum-kislorod-noye] refining method.

It is planned to assimilate and introduce electric vibration equipment for drilling wells at ore and nonmetallic deposits. Its use will permit a twofold or threefold increase in drilling work productivity and will be almost half the cost.

It is planned to manufacture and introduce "Sever-1" welding complexes for welding main large-diameter oil and gas pipelines, which will mean a fivefold or sixfold increase in the speed of pipe welding.

It is planned to introduce mechanical plasma methods of treating metal, which will increase several times over the speed of cutting and the durability of metal-cutting instruments.

The production of robots for the mechanization and automation of technological processes will be expanded. This will insure that labor productivity increases 1.5-2 times. There will be a further increase in general-purpose computer capacities. This equipment will be used to further develop automated systems for controlling production associations, large enterprises, territorial organizations and sectors. More than 330 automated systems will be commissioned for controlling technological processes, production facilities and equipment units.

Improving the technical standard of production by using new types of output and introducing progressive techniques and mechanization and automation facilities will insure a saving on labor equivalent to the release of approximately 1 million people and will reduce the cost of industrial output and transfer around 400,000 people from manual to mechanized labor.

Expenditure on scientific research and material backup for science will increase. It will total almost R20 billion.

Raising the People's Living Standards

Comrade Deputies!

A most important place in the 1979 plan is allotted to further increasing the Soviet people's prosperity. It is planned to increase real per capita income by 3.3 percent. Payments and allowances to the population from social consumption funds will increase by R4.5 billion to total R110 billion.

In 1979, it is planned to complete the raising of wages and salaries of average paid workers in nonproduction sectors everywhere. This major social measure will make it possible to increase the wage rates of 18 million people in 1979, and of 31 million people in the current 5-year period as a whole. A resolution has been adopted on improving the material and everyday living conditions of people who took part in the Great Patriotic War. It is planned to extend the free distribution of textbooks to students in the second and third grades of general educational schools. Provision for invalids and the very old in homes is being improved, and certain other measures are being implemented. Total state expenditure on measures to increase the people's prosperity from the beginning of the 5-year plan for 1979 will total approximately R11 billion. Moreover, the repayment of previously issued internal state loan bonds will be extended.

Taking into account the measures mentioned above, the average monthly wage of workers and employees will increase 1.8 percent in 1979 to R163 and the average monthly labor remuneration of kolkhoz members will increase 5.2 percent to R116.

The retail trade volume of state and cooperative trade is fixed on the basis of planned resources of consumer goods worth R251 billion--an increase of 4.8 percent in 1978.

Market allocations of food and nonfood goods, including meat and meat products, animal fat, eggs, textiles, sewn and knitted goods, shoes and other goods, will increase. This will make it possible to more than satisfy the population's demand for many goods.

In order to satisfy the population's effective demands more fully, an additional trade volume target of R2 billion is envisaged. USSR ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers and the Tsentrosoyuz must, in the course of fulfilling the plan, seek out resources of consumer goods which are in demand by mobilizing internal reserves, using local raw materials sources and saving materials. Special attention must be devoted to increasing market allocations of meat and dairy resources.

It is planned to increase the sale of consumer services to the population to R7,4 billion, or by 7.7 percent, including an increase of 10 percent in rural areas. Measures are envisaged for improving the equality and standard of service and reducing the time taken to fulfill the population's orders.

In 1979, from all sources of finance, housing with a total area of 112.3 million square meters will be constructed--which exceeds the expected total for 1978 and the 5-year plan target. This will make it possible to improve housing conditions for 11 million people. New water supply, sewage, heating and gas networks totaling approximately 18,000 km will be commissioned, as well as a large number of other municipal services facilities.

The plan provides for the further development of the people's enlightment, education and culture. The number of children in state preschool institutions will increase to 13.2 million by the end of the year, which is rather higher than the 5-year plan target for this year. Out of state capital investments it is planned to construct children's preschool institutions with 506,000 places and general educational schools with 1.1 million places, of which more than 50 percent will be in rural areas.

In 1979, 2.5 million people will be admitted to VUZES and technical schools, and more than 2 million specialists with higher and secondary specialized education will be placed in the national economy. It is planned to admit more than 2.5 million people to vocational and technical schools, and the output of qualified workers from these institutions will total 2.3 million. In this connection vocational and technical schools training qualified worker cadres with secondary education will receive considerable development.

It is planned to extend the network of cultural enlightment institutions, theatrical and entertainment enterprises, cinemas and radio and television broadcasting, particularly in rural areas.

It is planned to extend the network of health care institutions and to improve medical services to the population. By the end of 1979 the number of hospital beds will rise to 3.3 million and will exceed the 5-year plan target for that year. Hospitals with 53,000 beds and general outpatient clinics for 80,000 visits per shift will be constructed. In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the commissioning of hospitals will reach the 5-year plan target for those years, and that of general clinics will exceed it. [paragraph continues]

The construction and extension of the network of sanatoriums, health resorts and convalescent institutions will continue. The number of doctors will increase by 26,000 during the year to reach 946,000.

The medicines industry will be further developed. The output of this sector will increase by more than 8 percent. The product-mix of medical preparations, instruments and apparatus produced will be extended.

The Conservation of Nature and the Rational Use of Natural Resources

In 1979, a wide range of nature conservation measures will be implemented in the country, including conservation of the atmosphere, water resources, land and forests, the reproduction of fish stocks and the conservation and rational use of mineral resources.

It is planned to reduce the relative consumption of water for production purposes, to commission water purification installations with a total capacity of 6.6 million cubic meters of liquid waste per day and water recycling systems with a capacity of approximately 23 million cubic meters of recycled water per day, and to reduce the dumping of polluted waste water.

The quantity of harmful substances recovered from waste gases from stationary sources of pollution will be increased.

It is planned to comprehensively work to protect land against water and wind erosion on a larger scale than in 1978. The volume of recultivation of damaged land will increase by 20 percent as compared with 1978 and the application of biological methods for protecting agricultural crops and forests against pests and diseases will increase.

It is planned to create new reserves and carry out a series of biotechnical measures for the reproduction of wild fauna and valuable fish for natural reservoirs.

The level of extracting useful minerals from the earth and valuable components during the processing of mineral raw materials will be improved. Measures are planned for more rationally exploiting natural resources by introducing low-waste technological production processes.

Capital investments in measures connected with the conservation of nature will total approximately R2 billion next year.

Union Republics Economic and Social Development Plans

Comrade Deputies!

The 1979 plan envisages a further development of the economy and culture of all the union republics and a deepening of specialization and all-round development of their economies, which will contribute to even greater strengthening of the equality, fraternity and inviolable unity of the Soviet Union's peoples.

The materials in your possession cite indicators describing the development of the economics and living stand of the population in each union republic. Therefore, allow me to dwell merely on certain plan questions under each republic.

In the RSFSR, a high rate of development of the nuclear power industry, gas industry, machine building, and chemical and foodstuffs industries is planned in 1979. The production of consumer goods will increase substantially.

The year 1979 will be a new stage in the further growth of production forces in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR. Substantial work on land reclamation, liming of soil, peat procurement and transportation and the construction of livestock complexes and poultry units is to be carried out there.

In the European past of the RSFSR and the Urals in 1979 new capacities will be commissioned, along with extensive modernization and technical retooling of existing enterprises. Specifically, there are plans to conclude the construction work on the first stage of the Vologda ATOMMASH plant, to commission capacities for producing 2 million tons of steel at the Cherepovets metallurgical plant, 1 million tons of cold-rolled sheet at the Novolipetsk metallurgical combine, turbines at the Leningrad nuclear power station with a total capacity of 1 million kilowatts and other projects.

In regions of Siberia and the Far East the accelerated development of the power industry, the oil, gas, coal, wood-pulp and fish industries and the construction materials industry will continue. The increase in output volume in those regions will be higher than in the RSFSR as a whole. The creation of the West Siberian, Sayany, Bratsk-Ust Ilimsk, south Yakut and other major territorial production complexes will continue there. It is planned that they will include the continued construction of the Tobolsk and Tomsk petrochemical combines, the Surgut-Urengaya railroad, the Surgut GRES and the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, the Sayany aluminum plant, the Abakan railroad car construction plant, the Achinsk oil refinery and other projects.

In the Ukrainian SSR the power industry, chemical and microbiological industries, machine building--particularly machine-tool building, instrument building and agricultural machinebuilding--and the production of equipment for the light and food industry will develop at preferential rates. Ferrous metallurgy will undergo further development. The production of silk textiles, non-woven materials, and vegetable oil and butter will increase.

The commissioning of the first power block at the Rovno nuclear power station, the "Novomirgorodskaya" and "Zapadno-Donbasskaya 16/17" shafts, capacities for iron-ore extraction, coking batteries at the Avdey and Zaporozhe coke-oven plants, and a number of projects in other industrial sectors is planned in 1979.

In the Belorussian SSR the greatest production growth is envisaged in the chemical and petrochemical industries, machinebuilding, and the metalworking and meat and dairy sectors. Construction work will continue on the Mozyr oil refinery, the Bobruysk tire combine, the Novopolotsk protein and vitamin concentrates plant, and the Grodno synthetic fiber plant.

In the Kazakh SSR there are plans to develop the petrochemical, chemical, coal and food industries and agricultural machinebuilding at a high rate. The commissioning of new capacities at the Guryev and Pavlodar oil refineries and for extracting and processing phosphates and nonferrous ores is envisaged. The construction of light and food industry enterprise is planned.

In the Moldavian SSR there are plans to substantially increase the volume of production in the food industry and machinebuilding for livestock-raising and fodder production. A 250,000-kilowatt turbine at the Moldavian GRES, the Orgeyev canning plant and a number of other projects are to be commissioned.

In the Baltic republics the nonmetals-intensive sectors of machinebuilding as well as the light, food and local industries will develop at preferential rates. A high-capacity installation for initial refining at the Mazheyskiy oil refinery is to be commissioned.

Construction work is to continue on the Ignalino nuclear power station, the Vilnyus No 3 TETs, a number of machinebuilding enterprises in the Lithuanian SSR, the Riga No 2 TETs in the Latvian SSR, a number of industrial production facilities in the Estonian SSR, and projects at the Tallin Olympic complex.

In the Transcaucasian republics the power industry, nonferrous metallurgy, a number of machinebuilding sectors, and the light and food industries will be further developed.

In the Georgian SSR two units with a total capacity of 520,000 kilowatts at the Inguri GES and a tea factory are to be commissioned, and the construction of the Zhinvali hydroengineering complex will continue. In the Azerbaijan SSR there are plans to construct a thermal power equipment plant and plants for initial-stage wine production and for sparkling wine production. Construction will commence on the Nakhichevan carpet weaving combine. In the Armenian SSR there are plans to commission the second block at the nuclear power station, with a capacity of 410,000 kilowatts; to continue construction work on the Yerevan "Elektrodvigatel" plant; and to expand the Leninakan textile combine and other enterprises.

In the Central Asian republics the power industry, nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical and light industries, machinebuilding, and metalworking will develop at a high rate. In the Uzbek SSR construction work will continue on the Chirchik caprolactam plant, the Angren rubber combine, the Syrdarinskaya GRES and Navoi cement plant and other enterprises. In the Kirgiz SSR there are plans to conclude modernizing the Ala-Archinskoye reservoir and constructing the Bolshoy Talasskiy Canal and to continue construction work on the Kurpsay GES, the Kadamzhay antimony combine and the Papanskoye reservoir. In the Tadzhik SSR the creation of the south Tadzhik territorial production complex will continue with the commissioning of capacities at the Tadzhik aluminum and Yavan electrochemical plants; the Nurek GES will begin operating at full capacity. In Turkmenistan the commissioning of the Chardzhou vegetable oil-extracting plant is envisaged and construction work will continue on the Maryskaya GRES, the Chardzhou superphosphate plant and oil refinery, plants, the Karakum Canal and other projects.

Agricultural sectors will develop in all republics in accordance with their natural and climatic conditions and specialization in the all-union division of labor. There are plans to further increase the production and procurement of grain, meat, fruits and vegetables, and industrial crops. Much work remains to be done in forming agro-industrial complexes, developing interfarm cooperation, and further strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture in the union republics.

Housing, utilities, and cultural and consumer construction will be carried out on a substantial scale.

Foreign Economic Ties

Comrade Deputies!

The development of the Soviet Union's foreign economic ties is aimed at solving important economic and social tasks, increasing the USSR's contribution to insuring the unity and cohesion of the world socialist system, and strengthening the independence of the developing states and the economic foundations of the policy of peaceful coexistence. In 1979 the bulk of the Soviet Union's foreign trade will continue to be with the socialist countries, especially with CEMA member countries, cooperation with which is based on the broad development of the processes of socialist economic integration. The socialist countries' share of the Soviet Union's foreign trade will be 61 percent.

In accordance with existing agreements considerable quantities of machinebuilding output, oil, gas, iron-ore pellets and other goods will be supplied to CEMA member countries. CEMA member countries will in turn supply the Soviet Union with equipment, machinery, coal consumer goods and other products.

In 1979 production specialization and collaboration with CEMA members in the economy's major sectors will be further developed. The efficient pooling of CEMA members' forces and resources for joint development of production capacities in individual sectors of USSR industry, the output of which insures to a substantial degree the development of the fraternal countries' economies, will continue.

Jointly constructed projects coming into service at the end of the current year--the 750-kilowatt power line between the USSR and Hungary; the maritime ferry link between the USSR and Bulgaria; the Soviet-Romanian hydroengineering complex in the Prut River; and the first section of the Soviet-Mongolian Erdenet copper and molybdenum combine in the Mongolian People's Republic--will play an important part in developing economic ties with the fraternal countries.

In 1979 the construction in the USSR of the Soyuz main gas pipeline--a major integration project--will be completed. Capacities for pulp production at the Ust-Ilimsk timber industry complex and asbestos production at the Kiyembayev mining and enriching combine, which are being built in collaboration with CEMA members, will be commissioned.

In 1979 the capitalist countries will supply the Soviet Union with equipment and materials for construction projects in the chemical idustry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and other national economy sectors on a barter basis. In return the Soviet Union will supply gas, carbamite, ammonia, timber and other goods.

The appropriate ministries must insure full and timely assimilation of capital investments and the commissioning of projects being built on an integration and barter basis.

In 1979 the Soviet Union will continue to give technical and economic assistance to socialist and developing countries in order to develop their national economies. Soviet collaboration will continue in the construction of metallurgical plants in Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, Algeria, Pakistan and Turkey; nuclear power stations in Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the GDR; thermal power stations in Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Yugoslavia, Iraq and Iran; sugar refineries in Cuba and other installations in various countries.

It must be particularly pointed out that increased exports of machinery and equipment, which remain inadequate when compared with the potential of Soviet machinebuilding, are assuming ever greater importance for the development of the Soviet Union's foreign economic ties. This depends on the work of an industry frequently producing machinery and equipment without regard for foreign market requirements. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations have a large part to play in solving this problem.

An important task is to insure that equipment which we import is commissioned more rapidly, thereby increasing the economic efficiency of the resources spent for these purposes.

Comrade Deputies!

The state plan for the country's economic and social development in 1979 presented for your examination is an important link in realizing the decisions of the 25th party congress and the targets of the 19th 5-Year Plan.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that "after the USSR Supreme Soviet session the period of discussion about the allocation of resources and the size of this or that target will come to an end. The draft will become the plan, and the plan will become law. And the center of gravity of all our work--both mass-political and organizational--will shift to another plane, that what must be done to fulfill and overfulfill the plan."

Fullfillment and overfulfillment of the plan will require considerable efforts by all ministries, departments and union republic Councils of Ministers to increase production efficiency and work quality; insure rational utilization of the country's economic potential; insure all-round acceleration of scientific and technical progress, production intensification and increased labor productivity; and to strengthen the thrift policy in the interests of further raising the **prosperity** of the Soviet people. This must be helped by the development of socialist competition, the elaboration of counterplans, the highest possible degree of organization, order and discipline in all spheres and all areas of economic work.

We must proceed here from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's statement at that plenum of the need to raise all our planning and economic activity to a higher level, insuring the solution of the important and complex tasks of our country's further social and economic development.

There is no doubt that the selfless labor of the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, will yield outstanding new results on the road of successful implementation of the plans of communist building. (applause)

UKRAINIAN CONSUMERS UNION ENCOURAGES PRIVATE FARMING

AU301026Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 30 Nov 78 AU

[Talk by Nikolay Yefimovich Verchenko, deputy Board chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Union of Consumers Societies--recorded]

[Text] While implementing the decisions of the July CPSU and Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenums, the workers of the republic's consumers societies have prefulfilled the procurements plan for the first 3 years of the current 5-year period and purchased from the population various farm produce worth more than R4.58 billion.

The republic's cooperative workers received Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum as an urgent program for action. In particular, he pointed out--and here I quote literally--that the potential of subsidiary private farms belonging to the rural population is still being used poorly. Our procurement workers are applying a number of progressive new forms of farm produce purchasing at subsidiary private farms The cooperative societies have concluded more than 1.5 million single and long-term contracts with the people. They are doing their best to make our suppliers--kolkhoz peasants and sovkhoz workers--realize that, by breeding cattle and poultry at home, they are engaged in a great and useful matter of state importance.

The population needs equipment for small-scale mechanization: portable mowers, water pumps, hoses and other articles which are still in short supply. In this respect, we expect assistance from industry supplying farm equipment and tools. The cooperative societies have already taken steps to prepare package materials, to check the compliance with agreements and contracts, and to train cadres. In a word, firm foundations have been laid for receiving the 1979 crop and accomplishing the tasks confronting the Ukraine's consumers societies in the field of procuring farm produce and raw materials.

GRAIN STORAGE CAPACITIES INADEQUATE IN SARATOVSKAYA OBLAST

LD301559Y [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 November 1978 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by correspondent A. Vorotnikov entitled "Where To Keep the Harvest Over the Winter." Vorotnikov highlights the problem of grain storage in Saratovskaya Oblast, where a record harvest was gathered this year but storage capacities are inadequate and "hundreds of thousands of tons of grain are still in temporary storage heaps." An obkom Bureau decision ordered that the grain be removed from the temporary storage heaps at the rate of 32,000 tons per day and placed under cover, but this work has been proceeding far more slowly because of lack of coordination and vehicle breakdowns. Vorotnikov points to the need to build major grain storage facilities as quickly as possible and to increase the daily capacity of grain drying facilities from 45,000 tons to 120,000 tons, to prevent long lines of vehicles forming and avoid losses of time. Vorotnikov notes the need for a reliable construction base to insure the implementation of the construction projects and also points out the need to eliminate organizational shortcomings at procurement centers and in the transport sphere.